The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 269. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Nov.				
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Dwarka-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec. ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

The Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO., BOMBAY.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commander	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	T. Tenda	3809	1st Nov.	13th Nov.
Yawata Maru	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	17th Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	3265	14th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

All sailings temporarily suspended until further notice owing to the war.

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	423	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	483	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The B and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON.) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, these and four berthed cabins dation in two, three and four berthed cabins Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.

S. S. "Umzumbi," 5,000 22nd Nov. 1914.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

DWARKA 1,695, Thurs., 12th Nov,, 9 a.m. ‡C. M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 13th November *Direct

LINGA, 2,184, Mon. 16th Nov. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Behrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS", 3,750 tons, about 15th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

11th November, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	13th Nov. 1914
S.S Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Masilia	5991	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE, BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. **B. O. C. PITCH.**
B. O. C. PETROL **B. O. C. CANDLES.**
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS **B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.**
B. O. C. GREASES. **B. O. C. WAX.**

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Stree

P. O Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

BRITISH *v/s* GERMAN PIANOFORTES.

Since the outbreak of war there has been some excitement among pianoforte manufacturers regarding the adoption of an offensive policy to capture the piano trade which Germany has held in rivalry so consistently for several decades. The Guildhall School of Music, London, it is reported, has expelled all German-made pianos from use in that institution, but we are not informed whether the many pianos so thrown out were actual purchases or whether they were tolerated as advertisements at the expense of the German manufacturers. If they were purchased pianos, it would be impossible not to commend the patriotism of the School authorities, but we doubt if every partriotic Britisher in India, or elsewhere, for the matter of that, is prepared to follow suit and throw his German Piano, which has cost him valuable money, on the scrap heap and substitute it by a fresh purchase of a British-made pianoforte. This is exactly our position in India at the present moment with regard to the stock we hold of

BLUTHNER PIANOS,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
RICHD. LIPP PIANOS,
STEINWEG PIANOS.

The public all over the world having shown a decided preference for German pianos during the last half century, we found it necessary in estimation of this universal choice, to focus our attention to the importation of pianos which were most readily marketable. So far therefore from assisting British traders it would be a hardship if public opinion debarred traders from disposing of pianos imported before the war began. The object of patriotism is no doubt to do everything possible to hurt the enemy, even to pushing a war trade, but which can only be carried out by methods that do not injure ourselves. It is impossible to import German pianos now for many reasons even if there was a desire to do so. Any announcement that we may make, therefore, to the effect that we will stop importing pianos of German origin, will not be due to choice. No more German pianos will be available for many years to come, as that distress, which will have been caused by the diversion of capital and experienced labour, must follow the change from war to peace, making any quick recovery of prosperity for Germany almost impossible, more especially as all her trade ports are now blockaded for exports of her Industries (if any one still continues), and for imports of her necessities. The public in making a purchase of a piano may do so with a clear conscience and in the full knowledge that the price paid will not go to benefit the enemy as the pianos we offer were purchased by us from manufacturers in good faith during time of peace. We beg to draw the attention however of musicians having a preference for the British-made Piano that we are Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Whose reputation stands out

"ALONE, ALONE, ALL ALL ALONE'

Amongst British manufacturers of all British-made pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,50,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LUCIFER, ASTROLOGER and PALMIST, Princess Building, Princess Street, Bombay. Advises accurately on life matters from one's birth, data or hands. Fees moderate. 4385···

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2150

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED—European Band Master for Band of 16th Rajputs.

Terms on application to BAND PRESIDENT, 16th Rajputs, Fort William. 3052

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED temporarily, a Professor of English for the Holkar College, Indore, C. I. One with the knowledge of History preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3042

WANTED—A competent EUROPEAN well versed in the art of Bakery, Pastry and Confectionery. Liberal terms offered. Apply with testimonials and past experience to the SECRETARY, DELHI BISCUIT Co., Ltd., Delhi. 3084

WANTED Rs. 8,000 SECURITY (by a Parsi) on the mortgage of his landed valuable property situated in the native town outside the Fort. Interest at 7½ per cent. Apply to box No. 552 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED a trained FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Burhanpur Branch Dispensary, salary Rs. 50, plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, plus Rs. 5 house rent p. m.

Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Khandwa, C. P. 3050

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. —WANTED, for temporary employment on the E. B. S. Railway, Ferry Service, a STEAMER COMMANDER. Age not to exceed 50 years. Must be in possession of a first class Master's Certificate for Inland Steam Navigation. Pay Rs. 250 and free quarters. Applications should be sent to THE TRAFFIC MANAGER, accompanied by true copies of certificates and testimonials. 3057

WANTED—Young energetic qualified veterinary assistants for this Department. The general conditions of employment are as follows: On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of, Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating veterinary assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable senior veterinary assistants and receive, Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Apply to—

E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, Lucknow.

3047

WANTED for the Bengal Police ex-Jemadars or Subadars of the Indian Army. Must be of exemplary character and recommended by their late Commanding Officers. Must know sufficient English to enable them to deal with correspondence of the Reserve office and to maintain the service records of the force. Selected candidates will be appointed as Inspectors of the armed branch of the force on probation for 1 year. Pay Rs. 150 rising, in 3 grades, to Rs. 250 with free quarters, and selected officers will be allowed travelling allowance to join their appointments.

Applications with copies of testimonials and service records will be received up to the 20th December, 1914, and should be addressed to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT, to the Inspector-General of Police, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. 3046

WANTED.

A LADY will take charge of 1 or 2 children or act as chaperon in return for passage home. Apply to Box No. 990 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4334

WANTED to sell a HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE Double Cylinder three speed Gore 2¾ H. P. in excellent condition used only four months. Apply to Messrs. THANKS & Co., Sirdar Griha, Bombay. 4391

WANTED—A CLERK for a Barrister's Office, must have experience of a Solicitor's or a Pleader's Office. Salary according to qualification. Apply immediately with testimonials to Mr. KARANJIA C/O Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Esplanade Road Bombay. 4386

WANTED influential CANVASSERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS and SUB-AGENTS for increasing the sale of an article of daily necessity. Apply with copies of certificates if any and references to Box No. 1,006, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4377

WANTED MANAGERS, SALESMEN and CANVASSERS for L. C. SMITH & BROS., TYPEWRITERS. High salaries and liberal commission according to qualifications. Only men with previous experience in the typewriter line, need apply to the EXCHANGE TRADING COMPANY, The Mall, Lahore. 4340

WANTED a temporary SUB-OVERSEER with experience of surveying and preparing road projects. Apply stating qualifications and lowest salary to:—

(Sd.) M. T. ADALJA.
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach District.

4381

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only. 4241

APPLICATIONS are invited from Europeans for the POST of STOREKEEPER. Pay Rs. 400—25—Rs. 450 subject to six months probation. Preference will be given to applicants who have a knowledge of Engineering. Applications in writing should reach the undersigned with copies only of testimonials on or before 1st December.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co. LTD.,
Mg. Agents, Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ld.,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 4380

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

WALNUTS 9 lbs nett, Rs. 3, V. P. Parcel Post, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

NEW and SECOND HAND MOTOR CYCLES. Triumph 4 H. P. 3 speed.
Douglas 2 3/4 H. P. 2 speed.
Connaught 2 1/2 H. P. two stroke.
Premier 2 3/4 H. P. three speed.
Rudge Multi and side car 3 1/2 H. P.
Lea and Francis 3 1/4 H.P.

THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR CO.,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY. 4390

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay. 4297

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—For Hindus only. A well-lighted, well-ventilated flat. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHAY behind Wilson College, Chowpatty. 4342

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

TO BE LET.—Ground, first and second floor of a Bungalow situate on Warden Road as a whole or separately. Apply DAMODAR RAMJEE, 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4301

TO LET.—In Vicinity. Apollo Bunder, 2 large airy rooms, verandah and bath for Bachelor Rs. 45/-. Apply to Box No. 991 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4335

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN AND UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will cease to run after the 16th November, 1914, until further notice.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th November, 1914. 262

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS, 1914

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

I.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December, 1914, inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations over 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations less than 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fares as for 101 miles.

These Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1915.

II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond Delhi to stations on the East Indian North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway etc., may return via Agra or Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may return via Delhi, Agra or Muttra Junction.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on either the outward or return journey, fares being charged via Ahmedabad in either case.

(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) may return by the G. I. P. Railway via Itarsi or vice versa, the fares being charged by the Broad-gauge route over the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.

IV.—Holders of concession tickets are not entitled to reserved accommodation.

V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.

VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.

VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or in conjunction with any other concession.

IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE of waste at the ELPHINSTONE MILLS. Tenders are invited for the sale of the following wastes on account and risk of Messrs. W.WOLF and SONS and Messrs. SOLOMON BRO'S LTD., who have failed to take delivery of their contracted wastes. Offers will be taken at the mills by the Manager till 14th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Manager. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above mills at any time during the day.

Waste for sale on account of Messrs. W. WOLF and SONS.
Gutter Fly 6 candies.
Reeling sweeping ½ candy.
Oily cotton No. 2 and 3, 23½ candies.
Oily fly 6 candies.
Spinning hard waste of different kinds 9 cwts.
Scroll banding 8 cwts.
Card fly No. 20s. and 10s. 45 candies.
Weaving hard waste of different kinds 17½ cwts.
Weaving fly 17 candies.
Waste for sale on account of Messrs. SOLOMON BRO'S LTD.
Dropping No. 20s. 6 candies.
Dropping No. 10s. 20 candies.
Scutcher dropping No. 20s. and 10s. 40 candies.
Dyed dropping, fly and stripping 5 candies.
Oily cotton No. 1 24 candies.
Spinning hard waste of different kind 60 cwts.
Weaving hard waste of different kinds 50 cwts.

4361

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1915. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About three scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 24th October, 1914.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of members will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1914, at 6-30 p.m.

R. A. CARRUTHERS, Colonel,
Secretary. 4389

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect,, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 12th November, 1914, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

94-95. From Mr. Joseph Baptista,—(94) For amending the Municipal Act so as to entitle persons paying a monthly rent of not less than Rs. 30 to be enrolled as voters in the Ward Election Roll, and (95) For obtaining a report as to the enforcement of the new milch cattle stable bye-law regarding increased space per head of cattle.

96-97. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, (96) For requesting the Commissioner to show in future Administration reports certain particulars concerning the live stock in the zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens, and (97) For requesting the Commissioner to make a provision of Rs. 3,100 in the ensuing budget for placing a few additional benches on the Cuffe Parade, Apollo Bunder, etc.

98. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji,—For appointing Mr. R. B. Mantri to be an additional member of the Committee regarding anti-malarial measures.

99-100. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar,—(99) For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia to be an additional member of the Committee regarding the provision of buildings for Primary Schools in the City, and (100) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of transferring to the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Committee a strip of land adjoining the Princess Street footpath extending from Chandanwadi to the Hindu Burning ground.

101. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle,—For appointing Mr. R. S. Navalkar to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 10th November, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public and to all and to whom it may concern that our client Mr. KASHINATH GANPATRAO KATHAVTE has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. Luxman Hariba Manker and his wife Gitabai, the Executor and Executrix respectively of the last Will and Testament of one Ganpatrao Luxman Kathavte deceased.

The said, property when it was a vacant piece of land was purchased by the said deceased from Maneckbai widow of Balgowandas Hargowandas by a deed of Conveyance dated 22nd February, 1894. After the death of the said Ganpatrao the said Conveyance came into the possession of the said Luxman Hariba Manker and Bitabai as his Executor and Executrix but they lost it about 4 years ago. The particulars, viz., where when and how the said documents came to be lost are not known to them.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims by way of Equitable Mortgage or otherwise or any person having possession of the said Conveyance in any capacity is or are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at No. 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 3 days from the date hereof otherwise his or their claim or claims will not be considered and the sale will be completed.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jambli Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under B Ward No. 1496, Street Nos. 3 and 4, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 462, New No. 6112 Old Survey No. 785 and New Survey No. 2360 and containing by admeasurement 204 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of the Purchaser on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the property of Ramji Anton Nakhwa and on the South partly by the property of the Purchaser and partly by the property of Waghji Koorji.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1914.

SABNIS & GAREGAOKER,
4388 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSETJI SHAPURJI ARAJANIA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned landed property situate at 2nd Agiary Lane outside the Fort. Any person or persons having any right title interest claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 135 Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Assessment of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of partly Fazendari and partly free hold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of 2nd Agiary Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 85 Square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 1393 and 1394 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 726 Street No. 5 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the property of Chunilal Vastachand and now of Manilal Chimanlal on or towards the West by Sweepers' passage and the property of Anantji Shivaji on or towards the North by the 2nd Agiary Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Devidas Morarji and now of Nemchand Bhikachand and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1914.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
4393 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Policyholders and Shareholders of the BOMBAY AND THE NEW BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, will be held at their registered office, 39-41, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 14th November, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the business fixed by Policy holders and Shareholders in the meeting held on the 24th ultimo.

B. SHAH & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
For the New Bombay Presidency Assce: Society, Ltd.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta with the consent of the parties entitled to or interested in the property described hereunder, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the immoveable property, situate at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises:—

All that fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate on the east side of Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the house belonging to Janardhan Atmaram Madom, on the South by the house belonging to Gopal Pandurang Bhandare, on the East by the house belonging to Gomatibai Haridas and on the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward D., No. 284, Street No. 659-661, and bearing New Survey No. 1-7735.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their Office, at 57, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors at their Office, at 35 Medow Street, or to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, at their Office, at 121 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Private offers for the said property will also be received by any of the abovementioned firms or the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTS, CURIOS & OLD BLACK-WOOD CARVED FURNITURE AND CHINAWARE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and old blackwood, plain and very old open carved household furniture made to order by John Roberts, Wimbridge Benjamin and others, rich glass and crockery by Osler's and other well-known English makers, best plated ware by Elkington, dining table, rich dining arm chairs sideboards and dumb-waiters, one very valuable blackwood carved dumbwaiter with cupboard, rich carpets and Durries, drawing room sofas, chairs and easychairs rich tapestry curtains, brass and copper flower pots and a variety of brass and copper curios, rich and old China flower vases and flower pots, rare and old China jars and pots, water colours and oil paintings, writing tables office chairs, screens, single and double bedsteads by Maples dressing chest of drawers, chival glass and dressing and washhand tables by Roberts, single and double almyrahs electric standard lamps, cane furniture matting, meat safes, utensils, lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, opposite the Gymkhana, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Willian M. Laidlaw, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Lady Harkisondass Narotamdass, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Sir Harkisondass Narotamdass' Bungalow, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture made to order by "Benjamin," such as centre ottoman, "Diwan Suite," settees, combination jardiniers and cabinet settees, large fancy cabinets, hanging book cases, easy chairs, lady's chairs with tapestry, etc., very valuable large and small marble and bronze statues, such as "Psyche," "Pomona," "Venere," "Saffo," Gormand," "Mercury," "Distress and Rescue," "La Moisson," "Frightened Boys," "Venus," etc., terracotta busts, Celluloid figures, marble clocks, solid gold gift bronze clocks, majolia stands, Brussels carpets, verandah benches, Alabaster flower vases, one large cupboard, fashion Austrian safe, one iron safe by "Chubb," large China and Japanese vases, 1, 2, 4 and 6 lights gas chandeliers, almyrahs with glass door, cupboards, blackwood carved bedsteads, one large English clock by "James McCabe," iron carved benches, wooden benches with iron stands, valuable pictures and oleographs table lamps, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY the 14th instant at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 2 cylinder, 2 seater Star Motor Car in the dicky seat behind in good running order, in good condition.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 11th November, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF LAND AT POISAR, NEAR B. B. & C. I. RY. BORIVLI STATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 756 of 1914.

BHAIDAS THAKOREDAS ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

DEVIDAS VANDRAWANDAS, Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1914, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Special Commissioner appointed herein on the premises at Poisar Taluka, Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thana on the 25th day of November, 1914, in one lot at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon unless the same have been sold previous thereto by private contract. Before the date of Auction the Special Commissioner will be glad to receive and consider any private offers for the said properties as he has power to sell the same by private contract with the consent of the parties to the suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Poisar Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thana and bearing following numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres & Gunthats	Taxes.
75	4	0	14	0-13-0
75	1	0	13½	0- 9-0
75	0	0	2	1- 0-0
75	3	4	0	7	0- 1-0
4	0	2	0	1	0- 1-0
22	0	27	0	20	0- 4-0
8	7	0	0	3¾	0- 6-0
9	2	0	1	1	5- 8-0
9	1-4-6	¼	0	3½	0- 4-7
8	2	0	0	19¾	2- 4-0
15	1	0	0	3	0- 0-6
15	2	0	0	10¾	1- 4-0
17	4	0	0	7	1- 5-0
8	9-13	0	1	35	7- 6-0

The above piece consists of two plots one of which is bounded as follows:—On the East by the land of Byramji Jijibhoy, on the West by the land of Sinor Nicot Patel, on the North by the Garden of Pascal Anant Barell and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello and the second piece is bounded on the East by the land of Sinor Doming Patell, on the West by the land of Doming Afdool Moornel, on the North by the land of Miya Fakir of Bombay, and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello.

(Sd.) K. F. SEERVAI,
Special Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT HAMAL WADI, OPPOSITE CHANDA RAMJEE PRESS LOWER COLABA.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of Mr. Harshi Keshavjee the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representative of the mortgagor Ramjee Vithoba Wagh the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortagage dated the 11th day of July, 1912 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, 1914, the undermentioned prpoerty on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 60 4/9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon situate, lying and being in Kamal Wadi, Lower Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1. and New No. 65, and New Survey No. 9570, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 682 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East and North by the property of Tapidas Varajidas on or towards the West by the public passage and on or towards the South by the Fazendali Vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 31 Hummum Street Fort or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAREL KALA-CHOWKI ROAD, ABDUL REHMAN STREET (WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY), PAREL ROAD, SEEVRI CROSS ROAD, (VADALA.)

High Court Suit No. 496 of 1913.

Haji Abdoola Haji Mahomed ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the said suit on the 19th day of March, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the following days, times and places, the following valuable landed properties.

LOT NO 1.

PAREL, KALA CHOWKI ROAD PROPERTY THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Foras, tenure, situate lying and being at Parel Kalachowki Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 4,680 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by the property of Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, on the West by Lot No. 2 on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by the property of Rachel Mill, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 8390 and 8992 and Street No. 61 and 65 Kala Chowki Rd.

Particulars of Lot No. 2:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with six chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3439 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168. New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 2B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 1 and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8389 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57, 59.

Particulars of Lot No. 3:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with a chawl, standing thereon,—situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1039 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168, New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511 and 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 2 on the west by Parel Road, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mills, Co., and on the south by a passage and beyond by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E." Ward No. 7501 and Street, No. 99, Kala Chowki Road.

LOT. NO. 4: ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY TO-MORROW THURSDAY, THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1914 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1440, New No. 7189, old Survey No. 1066 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Memon Moosa Haji Hassam and on the south by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 21 and street No. 85.

LOT NO. 5: PAREL ROAD PROPERTY, ON FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,538 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of the Parsi orphanage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1039 (1), 1039 (2), 1039 (3), 1039 (4), 1039 (5) and Street Nos. 143A. 175, 147—169, 71, 1771A, 73, 173A, 173B.

LOT NO. 6: BUNGALOW WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC. AND DYEING FACTORY ETC., AT SEEWRI CROSS ROAD (VADALA): ON SATURDAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Tocca tenure together with a chawl, a bungalow, a dyeing factory (with a boiler and tubs) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seewri Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25904 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3—4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186, 14/2186, 1/2194 and 2/2183 1A—2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2213, 6/2186, and 12186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185, 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5—7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187, A7/2187, 8/2185, and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3b/2213, 4/2194, 8b/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194, 2—12/2193, 13/2186, 3/2186, 13/2185, 5—10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2183 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5b/2214, 5a/2213, and 2a/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185 and 2—10/2186, 9/2185, 2—12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213 5/2187 and 1—13/2188, 7—15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road, on the West by the Vacant land of Jassin Britto and others, on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 2131-32 and 34, 44 and Street Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 etc.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

THIS DAY SALE WEDNESDAY THE 11TH NOVEMBER AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 11th day of November at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near Crawford Market all the remaining stock in trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of assorted toys and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards benches, tables chairs electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR OPPOSITE THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH KNOWN AS COVLEY-SIR-OART.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Ruttonsey Manekchand and Vassonji Kessowjee the surviving mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Krishnanath Sitaram Dhonde in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to them under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of June 1911 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the undermentioned premises on SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of a vacant land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalows and huts erected and built thereon situate at Mahim in the Islam of Bombay and called or known under the name of Covley-Sir-Oart in the Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 4489 (1) 4489 (2) 4490-4491 and 4492 and by the Collector of Pension Tax under old No. 320 New No. 4039 old survey No. 345 and new Survey No. 1/1607 fronting on the east side of the public road and bounded as follows; i.e., to say on or towards the east by the public road on or towards the west and north by a public passage and on or toward the south by the road leading from Bazar to the Portuguese Church and containing by admeasurement 16572 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of deeds &c. Apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. attorneys for the above mortgagees at their office at Oriental Muildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1914.

D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., the teak and black wood office and household furniture including rich velvet lined drawing room suites, arm and armless chairs, writing, dressing and washing tables, revolving chairs, lady's writing table, phonographs, records, fancy cabinets, bookstands, hatstands, fancy single and double door almyrahs, chairs, dressing chest of drawers, benches, hundies, flower pot stand, hanging lamps, rocking chairs, vases, tile and plain teapoys, cradle wooden cots, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—
6 fruit knives.
1 cruet stand.
1 electro-plated inkstand.
2 thermoses.

D'LAL M. & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 11th November, 1914.

AUCTION SALE-

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3—4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186, 14/2186, 1/2194 and 2/2183 1A—2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2213, 6/2186, and 12186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185, 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5—7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187, A7/2187, 8/2185, and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3b/2213, 4/2194, 8b/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194, 2—12/2193, 13/2186, 3/2186, 13/2185, 5—10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2183 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5b/2214, 5a/2213, and 2a/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185 and 2—10/2186, 9/2185, 2—12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213 5/2187 and 1—13/2188, 7—15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road, on the West by the Vacant land of Jassin Britto and others, on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 2131-32 and 34, 44 and Street Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 etc.

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2 thermoses.

D'LAL M. & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 11th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-REEL DRAMA,
Adapted from "Ouida's" famous Novel

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

A Soul-stirring and Heart-moving Representation.

SUPERBLY STAGED. ADMIRABLY ACTED.

We are also showing:—

ANIMATED CARTOONS (New Series)
LATEST WAR GAZETTE.
Indian troops landing in France.
Fall of Antwerp.
HEART OF THE FOREST (War Drama)
JAPANESE WRESTLERS.
HELP! HELP!! (Comic)

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager..Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
Next Saturday Nov. 14th.
We are showing two
ACTUAL FIGHTING FILMS!
THE
BRITISH NAVY AT ANTWERP
COVERING THE BELGIAN ARMY'S RETIREMENT
AND
THE DEFENCE OF ALOST
Showing actual street fighting.
(Taken by Cherry Kearton:
The Man Who Dared)
THE
INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
We have re-booked for one week more Pathe's Masterpiece
THE

CURSE OF WAR.

This film has drawn thousands to our theatre this week and we have had to close our booking office several nights, half an hour before the session.

IT IS THE GREATEST WAR FILM EVER SCREENED

The Coloring is Perfect.
The Acting is Superb.
The Scenery is Magnificent.
The Staging is Perfection.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME *TO-NIGHT.*

This is our full programme.

1 Indian River scenes.
2 The War of the Lilliputians (introducing the Cobbri Midgets).
3 Pathe's War Films.
4 The Curse of War.
5 Harebrain's Experiment.

DO NOT MISS OUR

WAR FILMS

The Imperial Pictures are
THE
WINDOWS OF THE WORLD.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Prize Shows:
Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.
Under European Management.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant
in aid of
The Bombay Branch
of the
IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND
will take place
in the
TOWN HALL
on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.
at 9-30 p.m.
under the patronage of
THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY
AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT, R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

J. F. PENNOCK, } *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.*
F. M. SPENCER, }
KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

DANCE.

Under the distinguished Patronage and presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.
The Royal Belgium and Allied Countries' Consuls.
and under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Bombay Branch of the
EX-SOLDIERS SOCIETY OF INDIA AND BURMA,
Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1914.
at 9-30 p.m. S. T.
IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.

By kind permission of Col. J. W. Bonner, V. D. and officers, the full string band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers conducted by Mr. B. Mitchell will be in attendance.

Tickets Rs. 3. One Gent. and Lady.
Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

May be had from any member or the following.

G. A. NEWBY,
Bazargate Police Station;
G. THOMPSON,
Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;
W. J. PRYKE,
Asst. Station Master,
Victoria Terminus.

WANTED

BY THE POLICE.

3000 Ft. ANOTHER GRAND STAR FILM.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

THE LATEST AR SCENES.

Saturday and Sunday Prize. Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30
15 10-15 t. 12-15 S. T;

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th November 1914, was 30.074 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above h tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should b. increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet o. he height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 9th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.861 Inches.
Temperature of Air	83.8 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 "
Dew Point	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.795 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1.2
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4 "
Minimum do. do.	77.8 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,WNW,NW,N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	79

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

Except for few thunderstorms the weather has been dry everywhere. Fresh disturbance appeared in Persia.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th November 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme southern districts; night temperature is above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind and the southern half of Rajputana. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.21 in. of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 1.27 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess more particularly at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally above normal. Day temperature is also in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad and isolated showers in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Local rain is likely on the south Madras Coast and the south Malabar. Isolated showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 10th of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Jun date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Do. (9th)	..	..	..			..
Bushire	84.0	67.6	75	0.10	0.68	..
Jask	87.5	70.8	78	..	0.81	0.21
Muskat	..	..	..			..
Do. (9th)	86.3	75.3	74	0.08	1.77	1.60
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.6	63.6	69	..	0.08	0.08
Rawalpindi	73.8	48.4	95	..	1.06	1.01
Lahore	82.6	56.4	88	..	0.34	0.34
Dhasar	87.2	57.7	78	..	0.00	..
Ambala	83.9	55.3	76	..	0.08	—0.17
Delhi	85.2	64.0	70	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.2	63.0	63	..	0	—0.03
Mainpur	88.8	59.1	67	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	91.7	64.0	51	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	88.2	60.9	66	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	89.6	61.5	50	..	0	—0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	89.1	62.8	78	..	0.07	0.07
Karachi	87.9	72.8	70	..	0.01	—0.04
Ajmer	..	66.4	71	..	0.10	0.09
Jaipore	90.4	60.1	59	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	91.2	68.6	62	0	0.25	0.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	93.0	78.0	58	0	0.16	0.16
Dwarka	86.8	78.6	61	0	0.09	0.09
Veraval	87.8	70.0	75	0	0	0.00
Rajkot	93.1	68.9	75	0.21	0.21	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para	93.6	72.8	64	0	0	0.00
Surat	94.5	76.3	70	0	0	—0.05
Ahmedabad	94.7	72.9	65	0	0	0.00
Deesa	95.9	64.2	63	0	0.05	0.03
Neemuch	85.9	64.0	61	..	0.45	0.45
Indore	85.7	62.9	75	0.01	0.82	0.74
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	66.9	76	..	0	—0.20
Saugor	87.2	64.6	42	..	0	—0.12
Hoshangabad	89.1	65.6	91	1.27	1.31	1.13
Khandwa	91.5	65.4	70	..	0	—0.18
Akola	94.2	70.3	66	..	0	—0.25
Amraoti	92.1	68.1	85	..	0.01	—0.24
Nagpur	90.8	68.8	68	..	0.08	—0.43
Chanda	90.9	76.0	72	..	..	—0.46
Raipur	90.7	60.1	63	..	..	—0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.4	78.6	76	..	0.18	—0.12
Ratnagiri	92.7	76.3	66	..	0.01	—0.24
Mormugao	85.9	75.5	90	..	0.43	—0.11
Karwar	88.5	72.6	91	..	2.65	1.28
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mal-gaon	89.8	67.1	82	..	1.78	1.52
Ahmednagar	89.4	66.2	68	..	1.63	1.27
Poona	90.6	60.5	31	..	0.18	—0.39
Sholapur	90.8	69.8	63	..	1.80	1.14
Bijapur	87.6	65.4	42	..	2.36	1.85
Belgaum	88.3	62.5	65	..	1.18	—0.03
Aurangabad	90.6	67.4	70	0.26	0.64	0.37
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.5	68.9	88	0.06	0.06	—0.33
Hyderabad	89.5	71.0	60	..	0	—0.76
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.6	75.0	66	..	2.00	—0.41
Calicut	87.0	71.1	88	0.03	2.22	—1.48
Cochin	88.8	76.7	83	..	4.29	2.96
Colombo	88.9	74.7	95	0.01	1.89	—2.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	72.5	84	..	0.66	—2.95
Bellary	93.8	68.3	70	..	2.11	0.89
Cuddapah	88.6	70.0	82	..	2.49	1.02
Madras	87.4	74.9	90	..	11.28	6.15
Bangalore	81.7	62.4	79	..	1.22	—0.82
Coimbator	87.6	70.0	81	..	0.55	—0.80
Trichinopoly	87.5	74.0	84	..	1.73	—0.80
Negapatam	88.7	74.6	91	..	2.82	—3.22

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.		Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	10	m 3 45	26 0		10	m 10 3	21 3
		3 33a	23 7			9 19a	19 0
W.	11	m 4 49	25 9		11	m 11 51	20 9
		5 10a	23 9			10 49a	19 8
Th.	12	m 5 55	25 10		12	m 0 58a	19 8
		6 40a	24 4				
F.	13	m 6 57	26 1		13	m 0 26	19 9
		7 51a	25 7			1 41a	18 3
S.	14	m 7 52	26 7		14	m 1 41	19 5
		8 52a	27 1			2 22a	16 9
Sun.	15	m 8 44	27 2		15	m 2 40	19 0
		9 46a	28 3				
M.	16	m 9 34a	27 8		16	m 3 44a	14 3
		10 36	29 7				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 10 (Tuesday)	6h 43m.	6h. 2m.
" 11 (Wednesday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
" 12 (Thursday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
" 13 (Friday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
" 14 (Saturday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
" 15 (Sunday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
" 16 (Monday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6.8m a.m. New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.9m p.m. First quarter 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

BY Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (377) *Hornby Road*,
BOMBAY

SERVICES OF
A
RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
FREE
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye an its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free.

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of the furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,

67, Meadow Street, FORT.

DEEP WEEL BORING

We undertake deep well boring for Water, Oils and Prospecting. We supply our own Plant and EUROPEAN BORING EXPERT with, competent labour.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply:—

NELSON THOMAS & Co.

Boring Engineers & Contractors,
ALICE BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOL ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

OF

READY TO WEAR

FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd

CALCUTTA.

FOR FEMALE TROUBLES—

Liqd. Ext. of A roma Augusta.—(Ulaktambul). A complete therapeutic study has shown that this drug is particularly valuable for these troubles Numerous test cases have proved the efficiency claimed for our preparation! To be used according as distress and pain appears, combined with a laxative such as our "*Laxil*" when necessary. Abroma Augusta is an excellent *emmenagogue*. Price Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Asoka.—The bark of Asoka was much used by the physician Chakradatta. All the essential qualities of the bark are retained in our preparation. It is highly efficacious in female diseases generally. It strengthens the system if taken regularly after confinement and acts as a prophylatic against all puerperal diseases. Price Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Vibro-Asoka.—Is an elegant effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka bark with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women. Price **1-4** per 4 oz. phial.

FOR FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF BRAIN—

Syrup of Brahmi—This is a palatable preparation of fresh leaves. Used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Derangements. Price As. **12** per 4 oz. phial.

FOR SKIN DISEASES—

Essence of Neem—The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases It is efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions. It purifies and enriches the blood. Price Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct

FROM

Agents: **NATIONAL AGENCY,**

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

SHIPPING.

Tuesday, November 10th.

S.S. Haminian:—The Ellerman Line, steamer Flaminian, left Liverpool for Bombay on the 6th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Colenso	Branton	J. Finlay & Co.
Arnastos	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
Binchiku Maru	Sourakawa	O. S. K. & Co.
Vinstra	Arneson	Volkart Bros
Sutton Hall	Crawford	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCKS.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Banca	King	P. & O. Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
Morvada	Farquaharson	M. M. & Co
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co.
Hidalgo	Harbord	J. Finlay & Co
Kirin Maru	Nakamo	N. Y. K. & Co.
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Firenze	Merlo	Italian S. N. Co

M. W D. D.

Grecchus	Bawman	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	B. O. S. N Co
Netravati	Abubuker	
Bahaduri	Mahomed	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzelle	Andrew Yule & Co
Aros	Hawes	W. & A. G. & Co
Benlomond	Webster	W. & A. G. Co
Braganza	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Chantala	Rice	M.M. & Co
Caithness	Riddard	
City of York	Wilson	K. N & Co
Earl of Douglas	Henn	W. & A. G. & Co
Glenclunny	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Hallata	Brown	
Hindoo	Pearson	
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Helias	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ikonus	Carey	
Inverness	Vegus	Andrew Yule & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Lockaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Mainsted	Paulsen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Rasmussen	W. & A. G. & Co
Queen Mary	Howes	Kwart Latham & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rikard Nandrook	Huun	
Rotentia	Williams	Dock Manager
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
Singa	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Silura	Bryn	M. M. & Co
Shwenagon	Creagh	
Tiallotis	Brown	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nov. 10.

Olympia (s) 200 bales cotton, Lyon, Ford & Co.; 26 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 48 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 3 bales wool, J. Karra; 46 bales cotton waste, 507 bales cotton fly, Soloman Bros.; 5,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 50 bales wool, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 50 bales wool, 18 bales cotton, E. Mohomed; 400 bales hemp, C. Peraj & Co.; 20 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 7 bales wool, R. Raghoonathdas.

Sutton Hall (s) 675 bales cotton, Diwadkar & Co.; 2,025 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanjee & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 3,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 100 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co.; 304 cwts. mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 26 cwts. aloes, 25 cwts oilbanum, A. H. Mowjee & Co.; 5 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mohomed; 61 cwts. indigo, David Sassoon & Co.; 30 bales cow hides, V. Esmail & Co.; 6 bales cow hides, N. Kassum; 7 bales buffalo hides, E. Shiwjee; 4 bales cow hides 11 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 21 bales hemp, H. Govinjee; 120 cwts. gum arabic P. Jethabhoy; 50 cases bristles, Allen Bros.; 800 cwts. mowraseed, Ralli Bros.; 20 cwts. iron chain, G. Madhawjee & Co.; 50 bales hemp, J. Rustomji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Arabia (s) 75 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 4 pots roxa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons; 50 cwts. cashewmets, R. Jivandas & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto (s) 200 cwts linseed, Sanday & Co. Colenso (s) 420 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, B. S. Lloyd & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umzumbi (s) 4,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 3,000 cwts. linseed, 2,860 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 286 cwts. cashewkernels, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze (s) 850 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR TAMSUI.

Malta (s) 50 cases opium, P. & O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Arabia from London, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—295 bars silver, 16 boxes specie, 9 cases tobacco, 26 cases cigarettes, 2,970 casks cement, 20 casks, 105 barrels, grapes, 202 bags 1 case medicine 140 bags farina, 300 bags potato flour, 26 cases, 2 casks, confectionary, 1,200 cases condensed milk, 2,254 cases, 619 packages provisions and oilmans stores, 50 cases beer, 2 cases gin, 1,410 cases, 5 casks, 1 hogshead brandy, 69 cases whisky, 2 cases sherry and whisky, 3 cases liqucurs, 147 cases, 13 hogsheads, 2 casks wine, 50 cases salad oil, 10 cases, 4 bales paper, 226 packages red lead, oil and paint, 40 packages, 28 cases, 940 kegs, 40 drums paint and colour, 12 cases varnish, 35 bales pickers, 2 cases locks, 1 case, 3 casks ivory, 80 bales blankets, 44 bales, 30 cases cotton goods, 10 cases woollen goods, 2 cases cotton and linen goods,

S. S. Morvada from London, Agents, M. M. and Co.—100 barrels rosin, 2 packages clocks, 603 cases candles, 11 cases tobacco 8 drams cement, 90 cases muriatic acid, 14 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 180 drums disimfectant fluid, 34 cases glass bottles, 2 cases locks, 50 cases Emulsion, 45 cases Fruit Salt, 74 cases medicines, 130 cases food, 55 cases, 28 kegs confectionery, 891 cases, 1 keg, 18 casks 20 packages provisions and oilman's stores, 20 packages provision and oilman's stores, 118 bales, 128 cases paper, 557 bales newspapers, 14 cases, 89 kegs 278 drums, 785 packages, paint, 148 cases, 20 packages varnish, 60 casks lead shots, 834 blocks, 1 pig lead, 28 drums, 69 runlets tar, 60 cases liquor, 18 cases liqueur, 58 cases 1 hogshsad whisky, 20 cases brandy, 60 cases gin, 10 cases rum, 6 cases bitters, 270 cases beer, 20 drums spirits of wine, 251 cases, 1 cask, 1 hogshead wine, 30 cases tallow, 1,440 barrels grease, 2 casks wory, 121 cases, 2 drums, 5 bundles soap, 13 cases hair oil, 40 drums oil, 8 cases essential oil, 40 cases c. l. oil, 2 cases linseed oil, 11 cases perfumery 1 case linen goods, 2 bales wool raw, 2 cases cotton goods, 7 cases woollen goods.

S. S. Aremis from Rangoon, Agents, Shaw Wallace and Co.—16,977 drums petrol, 500 drums benzine, 3,693 cases, 183,800 imperial gallons kerosene oil, 1,093 casks lubricating oil, 100 casks crude earth oil.

S. S. Umzumbi from Darban, Agents, W. and A. Graham and Co.—3,003 14/20 tons, coal, 652 bales cloves.

S. S. Avinioor from Calcutta Agents, Tricumji Jeewandass and Co.—5,800 tons, coal.

S. S. Good Hope from Calcutta, Agents, K Nixon and Co.—5,770 tons coal.

S. S. Benguela from Delagoa Bay, Agents, Turner Morrison and Co.—7,052 tons coal.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
2½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan	3 ungd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	3½ ,,
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	5½ ,,
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ ,,
Interest day to day loans	1½ ,,
,, 7 day Market loans	1⅝ ,,

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9th.

	Bales.
Total Day s Sales at Liverpool	10,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	Nil.
,, ,, Imports	18,081
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Quiet	
Mid. American	4.66 ungd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	7 10 plus 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Livepool Nov. 9

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	18,081

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
May June	4.37 plus 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 9.

Months.	To-day's price.
May June	4.35 plus 1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 9th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	4 9-9 plus 3d.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,930,000

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship	4 8/6pl.9d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	4 5/3 pl. 3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6/12/6 plus 5s/(?)
Ports	Hull

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 50¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	15/6 ungd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat	22-6 ungd.
Mauritious Crystals Spot	26 ,,

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2-7—½d.
Ceylon Rubber	2-5—½d

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 10th November.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Importer.*
7 packages and sovs.	10,000 / 9,240	Bahrein	Sundry
1 bundle rupees	800		Importers, Mahomerah M. J. Mowla & Sons
b oxes silver	1,275		Aden C. Khooshal

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet at our quotations with a small enquiry for bank remittance but nothing doing in usance bills.

Quotations :—

	s.	d.
BANK'S SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	3¾
T T. forward, 15 Dec.	1	3¾
BANK'S BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¼
60 d/s Japan Nov.	147	

BULLION.

Yesterday spot bar silver in London was 1/8 lower at 22 7/8. The local market has again been easier to-day and ready bars have changed hands at 71—12 to 71—8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	26	1	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	71	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 7th Nov. 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	31*	35,640
B. B. & C. I. Railway	20	23,390

*Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The fourth Ginners' Report, giving the number of bales ginned up to 31st October, was published in New York yesterday, and a private cable received this morning gives the figures as 9,823,000 bales against 8,830,000 bales to same date last year and 9,970,000 in 1911. Under ordinary circumstances the report would have been considered very bearish, but in the present state of the market it is not likely to have much effect.

Yesterday May June in Liverpool opened at 4.37 and closed at 4.35. The day's sales of spot cotton were 10,000 bales and the quotation for spot Mid. Americans was unchanged at 4.66. Spot Egyptian F. G. F. was 10 points up at 7.10.

The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 179 for good Broach March, Rs. 123 for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 152 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. During the early part of the day business was slack. At Colaba there was a better enquiry from the bazaar and prices improved, closing rates being as under. Export houses were sellers.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate enquiry. A carefully compiled estimate of the unsold stock of cotton at Colaba on the 7th inst. gives a total of 275,000 bales, the chief items being 66,500 bales Khandeish, 62,500 Berar, 51,500 Bengals, 29,500 Dhollera and 28,000 bales Barsi Nugger.

Quotations :—

Good Broach	Rs. 182	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 174	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 171	,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 166	,,
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 162	,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 157	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 154	,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 144	,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 134	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 132	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 129	Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 125	Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone firm.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-3-0	R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-4-0	R.T.

Linseed: Tone easier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-13-0	R.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0	R.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-8-0	R.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0	R.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	Rs. 5-15-0	R.T.

We quote:—

Mowraseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs. 6-0-0

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent D. J.	Rs. 40-0-0
White Khandeish Ready,	Rs. 41-2-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	575	Bales.
Wheat	10,814	Ovts
Linseed	78	,,
Rape, Rai etc	66	,,
Gingellyseed	1,490	,,
Poppyseed	Nil.	,,
Groundnuts	263	,,
Castorseed	1,297	,,
Rice	1,222	,,
Myrabolams	1,776	,,
Cottonseed	Nil.	,,
Mowraseed	2	,,
Gram	6,55	,,
Jowar	3	,,
Maize	7	,,
Barley	294	,,

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

J. BARTON

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensures the very best result.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY RD.—OPP. PETIT'S LIBRARY

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

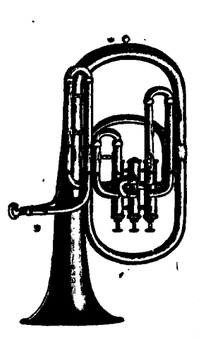
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE

Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments

PRICES REDUCED

20%

Tunings and Repairs to Pianos and Organs at reduced rates

SOUNDY & Co. Ld,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 6-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

GEDDIS-GUNN.—At Waudby Road, U. F., Church, Bombay, on the 10th November by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., Andrew Geddis, son of Andrew Geddis, Edinburgh, to Jean Baikie, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Alex. Gunn, M.D., Edinburgh. 4384

DEATH.

JEDDO.—Dr. William Jeddo, late Inspector to the Coroner of Bombay, died 10th November, 1914, the funeral cortege will leave his residence 410, Parel Road, opposite H. T. Binks, Undertakers, at 8 a.m., to-day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Nov. 11.

925. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Motor Reserve (and Special Reserve), at Head-Quarters at 5-30 p.m., with cars to-day Wednesday, 11 instant.

947. Company parades for the week ending November 14:—
"A" Company, on Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday, at 7 am.,
m Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-quarters, Wednesday and Friday.
Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6 p.m.
6 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday 11th instant, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m., prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Orders with Helmets.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the recruits of "G" Company, on the abovementioned days.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m., Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

945. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 12th instant, "F" Company.
Class Firing.
Friday 13th instant, "H" Company.
Class Firing.
Saturday 14th instant, "C" Company, Class Firing.
Sunday 15th instant, "B" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their recruits.

904. Instruction Officers.—The Parade for this purpose will take place until further orders at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.

949. Training.—It is notified for information that Officers Commanding companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Guard and Sentries. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.

882. Clothing.—Regimental Order No. 832 of 26-9-14, is republished for information:—
The Clothing Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 5-30 to 7 p.m., daily except Saturdays.

950. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to the Armoury at once.

951. Reversion. No. 8115 L/Cpl. C. H. Smith, "B" Coy. reverts to the ranks at his own request.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Nov. 10.

411. Parades.—Wednesday 11th instant:—Proficiency Class Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Members must bring note books and pencils.

Thursday 12th instant; 15 pr. Detachments parade at Headquarters 6-30 a.m. for inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Morse Signalling Class Commence on Friday 13th instant, at 7-0 a.m. outside Commercial Gymkhana Gate.

Saturday 14th instant; Drill and Fort Manning Mahaluxmi; Parade outside Grant Road Station 4-40 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel J. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6 today.

March—"Hiblungen" .....Wagner.
Overture—"Light Cavalry" .....Suppe.
Valse—"Un Pen D'Amour" .....Lao Silesn.
Selection—Haddon Hall .....Sullivan.
Dance—"In the Shadows" .....Finck.
Selection—"The Sunshine Girl" .....Rubens.
Rule Britannia.
"God Save the King-Emperor."

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Badajos .....Hume.
Overture—Le Lac des Fees .....Auber.
Valse—Luxembourg .....Lehar.
Selection—The Gondoliers .....Sullivan.
Serenade—Birthday .....Lincks.
Dance—Rosita .....Missud.
Portpourri—Students' Songs .....Douglas.
Intermezzo—Irrawaddy .....Thurban.

POLICE REWARDS AT BANDRA.

On the invitation of the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, five citizens of Bandra assembled at the Bandra Police Station yesterday morning to receive rewards for services rendered to the police in the arrest of notorious criminals. The recipients were Pedroo Femandes of Danda, Mitchell Francis Femandes, Charles Dias Perreira, Elias Marian Gomes and Joseph Francis of Callinwada.

AFTER EVEN YEARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case again came on for hearing in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Musaji Kaderbhoy, a Bohra, with forgery and perjury.

Mr. Kirke-Smith of Messrs, Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in a High Court suit heard by Mr. Justice Beaman seven years ago, the accused was examined as a witness, and subsequently his Lordship sanctioned his prosecution on charges of forgery and perjury. A warrant was issued, against him, but he absconded before it could be executed. A short time ago he returned to Bombay, and was arrested and put up before the Magistrate.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

BURGLARS LOCKED IN A ROOM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Elias Mahomed, Ramchandra Govind and Chandulal Kalidas with house-breaking and theft, and abetment.

The charge against the accused was that on the 2nd instant they went to the third floor of a house in Dhunji Street and broke into an empty room. Finding nothing there, they proceeded to the fourth floor, where also they broke open a room, the tenant Hirachand Teckchand being away. Another tenant, seeing the accused in the room, locked it from outside, and fetched the police, who arrested them.

All the accused, of whom the first two were old offenders, were committed to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Commercial Traveller" in to-day's "Chronicle" complains of the hack-victoria fares imposed upon the Bombay public, and wants to introduce a new system of that of Calcutta. I am sure no one will be in favour of that system. Is there any one so foolish as to pay one rupee for a drive from Girgaum to Thakurdwar instead of four annas? No doubt the ghariwalla would make more money; but the public would have to be taxed dearly. Therefore the authorities concerned will not be hasty in introducing the system of that of Calcutta.—Yours, etc.,

K.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

LUCKNOW GYMKHANA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

The third day of the Lucknow Open Gymkhana closed to-day.

The following are the details:—

TRIAL PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's LORA 9-6, Brown 1
Major Holmes' FICKLE HUGH 8-5, Melsom 2
Out of a card of seven only two faced the starter.
Betting:—Lora the favourite; 5 to 1 on Fickle Hugh.
Race:—Lora went ahead at once and won easily by 2½ lengths.
Time:—1min. 5secs.

DESERT PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Col. Missendin's MONTY 8-11, Trahan 1
General Obaidullah Khan's BRAVO 7-1, Japath 2
Mr. Charan's FLYING BIRD 7-13, Brown ... 3
Betting:—6 to 4 on Bravo, 2 against Flying Mac, larger odds others.
Race:—Bravo got a bad start. Flying Bird led for a couple of furlongs and then was beaten by Monty. Bravo made a great effort and was just beaten by a head. The distance between second and third was two lengths.
Time:—1min. 10secs.

HORSE CHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Major Walker's KESMELDON, Willimson 1
Mr. Flamming's SIMSON, Clark 2
Betting:—2 to 1 on Kesmeldon and 3 to 2 against Simson.
Race:—Simson threw his rider at the fourth fence.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS NEAR RANGOON LIGHT HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Ramapoora with four hundred passengers on its way from Tavoy and Mergui, on Sunday night collided with the Port Commissioner's tug Hlaing, near the Deserter Creek light house. Both the vessels sustained severe damage. Rockets and other signals were given and the Ailsa of the B. I. S. N. Co. took off the passengers. A marine enquiry will be held as to the cause of the accident.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. 180—1

EMDEN'S RAID AT PENANG.

WITH A DUMMY FUNNEL.

HOW THE JEMTCHUG AND MOSQUET WERE SUNK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

S. S. Hong Bee, belonging to a local Chinese firm, which came in to-day brings news in details of the recent raid by the Emden in the Penang harbour which took place on the morning of 28th October last and the sinking of the Jemtchug and Mousquet. The Emden which had apparently been lying outside Penang on Tuesday, October 27, about five o'clock on the following morning when light was still faint and deceptive steamed into the men-of-war anchorage and took her position. She was seen by the Jemtchug but as morning light was still faint and the Emden had rigged up a dummy fourth funnel she passed for a British ship just long enough to enable her to be manœuvred into position for a sudden and effective attack on the Jemtchug. Just as the latter became aware of the Emden's presence a torpedo from that vessel struck her and the Germans swept her decks with terrific broadside from about three hundred yards range. The Jemtchug had no chance of defending herself but replied gamely. It was of no use, for it could be seen through the flames and smoke that she was listing so badly as to make her replies futile. Two other broadsides followed from the Emden and a terrific explosion ensued, a second torpedo having been successfully launched from the German vessel great rents were torn in the doomed Russian vessel. Just fifteen minutes elapsed from opening the cannonade to sinking. About a hundred of the crew went down with her, out of her complement of 355. The majority were rescued but most of them were badly wounded. Several French torpedo boats were close in and like the Jemtchug had no steam up. Having sunk the Jemtchug, the Emden moved slowly round and opened fire on the oil tanks none of which were hit. A transport close to the shore, with coal and board, was struck by one of these and one of her officers was badly injured.

CANNONADING FROM THREE MILES.

The Emden left the harbour by the north channel and met a coasting steamer Merbau and opened fire on her smashing her funnel. Discovering her mistake the Emden ceased fire and continued on her way to Muka head. The Mousquet was then seen and the Emden fiercely cannonaded her from a distance of about three miles. She was trapped like the Jemtchug, the third shot from the Emden hitting her amidships she sank with many on board. The Emden picked up a number of survivors and made off.

One of the survivors of the Jemtchug in speaking of the attack by the Emden said that they saw her come into the harbour, they challenged her and she replied that she was Yarmouth coming to anchor. A moment later a guard on the deck noticed the false funnel shake and gave alarm and a shot was fired immediately from the Jemtchug. This missed and the Emden opened fire, a torpedo striking the Russian aft and two shots hitting her broadside. A second torpedo tore the Jemtchug wide open having hit her forward. She listed badly rendering her guns useless. The Jemtchug had fired about fifteen shots but owing to list they did not hit the Emden. She then settled and sank and he remembered nothing more until picked up and taken ashore. The people of Penang were waked from their sleep by the noise of cannonading and in great excitement lined the water front but saw little or nothing of actual firing. When the Hong Bee left Penang on Thursday dead bodies of sailors were still being recovered and taken ashore and buried with full naval honours.

BANK OF BURMA 'N LIQUIDATION.

FOURTH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PIES IN THE RUPEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

The Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma yesterday applied in the Chief Court for leave to pay the fourth dividend to the shareholders at the rate of eight pies in the rupee, payable after December 15th, and preparation and despatch to the creditors of the account of receipts and disbursements from December 1912 to September 30, 1914. The leave was granted.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

36-14 In Re G & Wd's Act VIII of 1890 and In Re Tyabally Abdulalli a minor Wadia G & Co. Tyabally Abdulally v Adamji Rajbhoy Patell and Ez.

O. S.—38-14—744-14 Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Bavri v Mcherbai widow and ors Shroff D and D.

40-14—344-12—Bhimji & Co. Kanji Hirji v Narotam Anandji Man. H M & Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

O. S.—939-14 Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jejibhoy v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors Payne and Co. Craigie B & C.

KRUPP'S OF TO-DAY.

IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT VISITOR.

A 50-TON HAMMER

It seems generally agreed that when our victorious armies finally get into Germany they will not raze cathedrals to the ground, but will wreak a long-cherished vengeance upon Krupp's Works at Essen, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." In the "World's Work" for October, under the title of "Germany's War Factory," there is a striking account of a recent visit to this great engine of destruction.

Among other marvels described is the famous steam hammer, "Fritz," the giant of the one hundred and sixty steam hammers at work in the establishment. "Fritz" was constructed in 1860 by Alfred Krupp at a cost of £100,000.

At that time Krupp's competitors regarded his intention to set up the giant hammer, which possesses a falling weight of fifty tons, as a sign of incipient madness. Undeterred, Krupp continued, and to-day, after "Fritz" has been at work for fifty years, he is as useful as ever.

The late Emperor Wilhelm was a great admirer of this Brobdingnagian tool. Breaking nuts without injuring their kernels is a popular method of demonstrating the marvellous delicacy of its adjustment.

THE ARMOUR PLATE.

In the armour-plate department we see huge hydraulic presses, of which there are no fewer than eighty-one in the works, and under which steel blocks are pressed and squeezed until compelled to assume the desired shape, no matter how large they may be.

A huge crucible steel block, weighing no fewer than eighty tons, is placed under a 5,000-ton hydraulic press; after being coaxed, handled, and formed for half an hour it emerges in the shape of the gigantic shaft of an ocean steamship, 150ft. long. By the aid of a special mechanical apparatus the shaft is bored, the kernel being extracted in one piece.

THE HYDRAULIC SHEARS.

Other equally famous machines are the hydraulic shears, which cut through three inches of solid armour-plate as if it were cheese. Enormous bending presses of 10,000-ton pressure bend armour plates to any shape desired with infinite ease.

The firm has its own waterworks, makes its own gas and generates its own electricity. The gasworks supply more gas for the factory-town than is used annually in Munich, namely, 25,000,000 cubic metres. And yet the 40,000 gas-jets distributed all over the establishment do not suffice for illuminating purposes, and electricity in the shape of 3,000 arc lamps and 30,000 incandescent lights has to be pressed into service.

Over 400 steam boilers generate the steam for the 8,000 different machines and the 2,500 electric motors at work. More than 600 miles of cable and wire and over 800 telephone stations and twenty telegraph stations are required to facilitate communication throughout the works.

EARL CURZON ON THE KAISER.

GERMANY'S AIM TO DESTROY ENGLAND

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, speaking at Harrow October 12, said that throughout the past sixty years Germany had been the archdisturber of Europe, the restless world-intriguer, always bullying the week and trying to control the strong. A few of their countrymen had had their eyes opened to the state of affairs and had preached the truth to their countrymen. Let them honour them for having done it. Let them honour Lord Roberts—(cheers),—and let them take care that his warning was not again thrown away hereafter. Let them also honour men like Frederic Harrison, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Robert Blatchford, and others for what they foresaw. The whole of German thought and German practice during the last half century ought to have led us not to be surprised but rather to have expected what had occurred in Belgium and France.

"What I desire to ask your assent to is this," said Lord Curzon, "that this action of Germany towards Belgium is and always must be held to be the greatest crime in history. And when the German Emperor makes his daily appeal, with which we are now so familiar, to the Almighty one really wonders what that Divine Power must think of its self constituted protege. I can imagine no punishment adequate to such a crime, but whatever punishment befall him, either at the hands of man or from One who is greater than man, of this I am certain—that the execration of all ages will for ever be attached to that man, and that his name will go down to history as William the Bloodstained, William the Assassin."

Belgium (continued Lord Curzon) would stand forth as a light and beacon to the world for all time, and though the crown of thorns had been pressed down by her own hand upon her temples, a halo of imperishable glory would always surround her brow. We had to restore her national life, to rebuild her cities, to recover her works of art, and to give her a start again in the world. All these were obligations of honour.

Referring to the fall of Antwerp, Lord Curzon said they would see that Germany would fortify Antwerp and obtain a grip of the whole of Belgium, that she would, by direct outrage or not, practically compel Holland to play her will, and that she would then, unless we interrupted and defeated her object, settle herself steadily down to the great object she had in view—the destruction of this country. We were not in for any light or easy or soon-terminable campaign. He was perfectly shocked when he read in the papers of people talking about the war being over by Christmas and the soldiers being welcomed back to their homes by that time. In his judgment more than one Christmas would pass before our soldiers returned.

In connection with the recent domestic tragedy in Allahabad it is said that Mr. Phillips murdered his wife and then committed suicide. Phillips was said to be suffering from a religious mania and was not in his right senses at the time.

LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

VIEWED BY WORKERS OF LADIES' BRANCH.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

The "private view" at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital which took place last night, developed into a public or semi-public view, and incidentally proved a striking illustration of the ramifications of the Womens' Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund, and of the very large number of ladies, European and Indian, are engaged in the work of that Branch. Originally the idea had been to invite only the members of the Committee of the Branch, but later it was thought it would be a good thing to invite all the workers from all the circles, and as a large percentage of the gentler sex in Bombay of all communities are engaged in the good work the function assumed dimensions which took it quite out of the realms of a private view. There must have been nearly one thousand present.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived early and stayed late, and were undoubtedly delighted with the hospital as it is. They were shown round by Lieut.-Col. Hojel, I.M.S., Superintending Surgeon in charge, and Mr. G. F. Wittett, the architect, and spent over an hour and a half in the building chatting with the freedom which has so endeared them to Bombay, to all and sundry. One little incident which occurred is typical of the lack of formality with which their Excellencies perform their public duties. Lord Willingdon was passing into one of the wards when a little group of Hindu girls, clad in spotlessly white *sarees* attracted his attention. Stopping, His Excellency said, to the nearest girl: "And which circle do you work in." The girl, confused, shyly replied, and His Exceliency spoke a few kind words collectively to the group. And there were no prouder or happier girls in Bombay that night.

A description of the Hospital appeared in these columns yesterday, and there is no need to again go fully into details. Suffice it to say that yesterday the wards looked even more hospital-like than ever. The beds were covered with blankets, and white sheets with a purple border, and over them were sleeping suits all ready for their occupants when they arrive. The two ground floor wards were furnished practically as fully as they will be when the hospital is in use, and a smaller ward was used to display the fittings of the operating theatre. Upstairs there will be three other wards, and a number of smaller rooms which will be used as private wards for Indian officers. The hospital, it may be stated, is solely for the use of Indian troops, and any wounded European soldiers who come to Bombay will be treated at the Station hospital.

The two lower wards, open off at each side of the entrance hall, which yesterday looked particularly nice, being bedecked with palms, and with a fountain playing in the centre. Yesterday we commented on the wonderful transformation that had been brought about in the short space of two months, but we find that it is actually considerably less than that since the work of turning the building into a hospital was commenced. It is, in fact, only a month since the work was begun. Mr. G. F. Wittett, who has had charge of the work, when complimented on the expedition with which it had been carried through, said all the men engaged had worked particularly well, and especially the overseer, Mr. Yeshwant Desai, of the P. W. D., Messrs. Powell and Co., have supplied the fittings.

All the mattresses, sheets, blankets, etc., have been provided by the Women's Branch, by whom, indeed, the whole scheme has been carried out. Lady Willingdon, President of the Branch, and the Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Stanley Reid, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. Sirur and Dilshad Begum have been untiring in their efforts to further the work.

Lt.-Col. Hojel, I.M.S., is to be Superintending Surgeon in Charge, and he will be assisted by Drs. Duggan, Contractor, Gilder, Rao, Bhajekar and Fyzal. Mrs. Barclay, the matron, will have a staff of six nurses.

PUBLIC INSPECTION.

We are requested to announce that the Lady Hardinge War Hospital (Prince of Wales Museum) will be open to the public for their inspection on Thursday, November 12th from 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

A most daring dacoity was committed on the second instant in the house of Ajodhya Sha of village Silshera Suja in Monghyr District. The dacoits numbered about one hundred. They raided shops and houses of Adjodhya and his brother and mercilessly assaulted the inmates including females and then looted houses and set fire to shops. The villagers were helpless and could not render any assistance. The injured persons have been sent to hospital; no arrest has been made.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, November 11, 1914.

THE COLLAPSE OF AUSTRIA.

Not the least remarkable disclosure made by this war has been the absolute collapse of the Austrian arms in which the Prussian General Staff were wont to repose such undying confidence during the past twenty years. Not one great success has yet retrieved for the Dual Monarchy the military prestige which she has forfeited by the long series of defeats which have overtaken her. It may be said that among the chief reasons of the crushing of the Austrians have been their low estimation of the Russian prowess, and the utter lack of enthusiasm with which their Slavonic subjects, who form so overwhelming a majority in the population, have waged this campaign against their kindred across the Russian frontier. The first advance of the Tsar's forces into Austrian territory was hailed with unmixed delight by the population of North-East Galicia, who, for so many years since Metternich brought his Teutonic brutality into operation, had looked yearningly towards the Romanoff Crown and the Holy Synod. Indeed, Austria has once more given to the world practical proof of a good old theory that the very worst soldier in the world is he whose heart is not in the cause for which he is driven to fight. Since the opening of this present Austro-Russian conflict, there have been a series of hangings and shootings carried out in the hope of repressing that ever-present treason, which has always been the most malicious foe of the Hapsburg. But in this case the Austrians have forgotten that the cure they adopt will surely work them more harm than the crime; and yet further incense their subjects against a Government in which they have never reposed affection or trust.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire has been to the whole world a living example of a house divided against itself and diplomats and statesmen have awaited with grim interest, through long years, the consummation of that destiny which ever falls on the disunited. Mutual confidence, common aspirations, the policy of give and take, so indispensable to the welfare of a great empire, have been sentiments foreign to public life in the great Danubian State; whilst treason and its twin brother suspicion stalked abroad in the open daylight, with an effrontery which would have been impossible under any other flag. The Parliaments of Vienna, Budapest and Lemburg have long been the amazement of Europe, in which were enacted scenes similar to the forced entries of Charles I and Cromwell into a chamber meant to represent the desires of a nation. Each party in the political zone, each race in the Imperial federation, each sect in the religious cosmos played one neighbour off against the other with a consistency that would have evoked the admiration of Abdul Hamid. Nobody cared in the very least bit about the "State." The same state of affairs existed in the Diplomatic service. In spite of the fact that in all departments of State the Slavs are in preponderence, yet no such thing as a Polish, a Croatian, or a Bohemian Ambassador at Foreign Courts existed. The higher diplomatic posts were the prerogative of the German and it was necessary that it should be so. Poles and Bohemians never figured on the staff of the Embassy at St. Petersburg or in the Legations at Balkan Courts, they were packed off to Lisbon, Rome, Teheran or Valparaiso. There they could help to serve, but not to sever the Austrian Empire. The anarchical condition of the army was a constant menace to the Imperial Crown and should have been a consideration that should have withheld that audacious ultimatum to Servia which should go down to posterity as the first of all "scraps of paper" of evil fame. No commanding officer was sure of the officers under him, and no lieutenant was sure of the men of his platoon. In order to make things safer, so the authorities thought, they mingled in one regimental unit at least twenty different races who, and here the irony comes in, immediately united in a common hatred of the Austrian-German, in spite of his notorious adaptability. The enormous number of prisoners taken by the Russians can well give rise to endless speculation as to the nature of the captures. It has often appeared as though whole regiments have walked over to the colours of General Rennenkampf. If allowed by the Russians these *ci-devant* Austrian soldiers would gladly help in the taking of Vienna. But the amazing part of all this is that no sensible Austrian ever doubted that the iron of disintegration had sunk into the soul of the empire long before the Archduke was murdered at Serajevo. The plunge of the Hapsburgs cannot even be dignified by the name of adventure, it will bear company to Turkey, as far as posterity is concerned, in the dismal chronology of natural suicides. The venerable Emperor, whose grey hairs had gained for him the affectionate regard of a civilised world that believed in his pacific intentions, must surely see by now, when the Tsar has gained so stupendous a success, that he has lived to his great age only to see his great house shattered, his Crown Imperial lost and the fealty of his subjects tried and found wanting. A hard, though just, price to pay for having been fascinated by the insinuating music of the Pied Piper of Potsdam. The unanimous attitude of the whole British Empire when war was declared against Austria, left no doubt as to the nature of our sentiments. We were profoundly grieved to find ourselves drawn into conflict with a nation, whose name in the past had conveyed to us nothing but friendship and respect.

We could look with thankfulness at a break-up of the German Empire. It would be an event that would call forth not even crocodile tears from the historians and philosophers. The lovers of the romantic past cannot have any qualms about the approaching decease of an empire which is after all the parvenu of Europe, and has lived up to the reputation of that caste, for arrogance minus foundation. But the passing of the Hapsburg is something dramatic and awesome even to an enemy. The Hapsburg is the heir of the Holy Roman Empire a last link with those fiery emperors who terrified Pope and Sultan. Their grandeur, magnificence and power occupy a position in the history of Europe, which only the Bourbons equalled. To think that some day the Hofburg may become as silent as Versailles is a terrible contemplation to one who can love the subtle romance of vanished mediaevalism. Yet we know quite well that, whatever may be the final settlement, Austria as we know her is doomed. For centuries yet the Hapsburg may reign over a dismembered Austria, but history will record Franz Joseph as the last of the Great Emperors.

Notes of the Day

Lord Kitchener's Inspiring Speech.

The new Lord Mayor is reported in a recent interview to have discountenanced the idea of holding the usual Guildhall Banquet in celebration of his election to the Civic chair. This, he said, was no time for feasting and drinking. Fortunately, his lordship was over-ruled by his Council, whose vision was not limited by this ultra-aldermanic view of an annual gathering of the highest political importance, and realised that a juncture when its sentimental significance was of the highest was not a time to consider its sumptuary aspect. We may be sure that those who attended the banquet this year were more concerned to hear Lord Kitchener's report on the preparation of his new army, and his views on the war at large, than for the particular excellence of the turtle soup and the contents of the loving cup. And they were not disappointed. The Secretary of State for War without expressing himself in terms of exaggerated sentiment or optimism,—as no one would expect him to do,—was inspiring in his enunciation of the patriotic duty that lies on every citizen of the Empire at his time, impressive in his confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies, and rightly generous in his recognition of the achievements of the armies in the field and the splendid response of the Empire to the appeal for the defence of its existence.

The Wearing Out of the Enemy.

The great national and moral impulse, without which, as Lord Kitchener said, governments, war ministers and even armies and navies can do little has been supplied in an overflowing measure, with the result that, besides the armies now in the field, armies composed of British regulars, Territorials, Indians and Colonials, there are now in training in England itself a million and a quarter men "eagerly awaiting their call to take their places in the field." Lord Kitchener, in whose sincerity in any tribute he pays to efficiency there is unqualified confidence, was able to say in regard to these men under training that their progress had been "most remarkable." As time passes and these new forces are poured into the field their influence on the war will be of incalculable value. Generals Joffre and French, tedious as is the process, can well afford to adhere to their calm and patient plan of immoveable and unalterable tactics of defence, while the Germans exhaust their forces to the last available man, in their violent and costly attacks, again and again repeated. **They are hurling** them uselessly against forces which are constantly gaining strength and can afford to wait until the moment comes for them, in their turn, to hurl themselves in irresistible strength against the exhausted and defeated enemy.

The German Rout in Poland.

In the meanwhile the fresh successes of the vast Russian armies in the east have helped to bring nearer the moment when, as Earl Kitchener says in his message to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the joint efforts of the Allies will succeed in a final crushing defeat of the enemy. Following up their decisive victories on the Vistula the Russians have dealt blow after blow against the Austro-German army retreating back to the Thorn-Tschentchow line and the Austrians falling back in the region of the San. The former, forced to abandon the idea of taking up a defensive position on the line of the Warta, is in precipitate retreat over the frontier to Posen, and the latter is hastily retiring on Cracow, where again their safety is threatened, the Russian cavalry being twenty-six miles from the old Polish capital. To the north the Russians are across the strategic double line of railway north-west of Kalisch, thus threatening both flanks of the Austro-German forces. The Kaiser, says a Rome telegram, is much chagrined at these victories. Who has access to the Kaiser's mind in order to communicate to the world the fact of his chagrin we are not told. But we do not need to be informed of his chagrin. The German disasters in Poland are apparently largely due to his impetuous insistence on an offensive strategy and the rash attempt to seize Warsaw, just as are the futile repetition of the violent attempts to seize Ypres, which have proved so costly and exhausting. Ypres is of strategical importance in relation to its connection with the French railway and to Calais, but this does not justify the senseless waste of men involved in the German tactical methods employed for its capture.

A Link with the Past.

There has recently died in England an ex-Indian Civilian who could be truly described as a "link with the past." As "The Pioneer" puts it, it is rather astonishing to find that up to the month of October there was still an ex-Civilian among us who had made his passage out by sailing ship by way of the Cape, who remembered India before a line of rail was laid in the country, who must have been to Miss Auckland's evening parties and heard Mr. Macaulay spoken of as the recently departed Legal Member. Mr. George Dundas Turnbull, whose second name suggests a connection with the former resident of the Board of Control, the powerful Minister who was the fount of Indian patronage during the last years of the eighteenth century, reached India in 1839 and was posted after his novitiate to the Upper Provinces. When the Mutiny broke out he was officially Judge of Camnpore, but had been detained by arrears of judgments at Bulandshahr. When the Civil officers had at last to give up the station, the Judge and the Assistant Magistrate rode in company back to Meerut, where they found Mr. Sapte, the Collector, who had also got safe through. As soon as possible Mr. Turnbull returned to the district again and distinguished himself in restoring order, as far as that was possible, and harassing the bands of mutineers that were constantly on their way through the district. Mr. Turnbull retired in 1874 at the close of his 35 years' service to draw his pension for 40 years more. He stood latterly on a pinnacle of seniority, for officers even of the forties are now very rare, the only remaining members of that decade from the United Provinces being Mr. H. G. Keene (1847) and Sir Richard Oldfield (1848.)

America's Sympathy with the Allies.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the well-known novelist, contributes an article to the "Daily Telegraph" in the course of which he makes some interesting observations on the American attitude towards the Allies. He says the sympathy of the United States is overwhelmingly on the side of the Entente and even the Germans there are not altogether pro-Germans, although it is only natural a few discordant voices are heard sometimes. The anti-British feeling which is fanned by the German Ambassador and the Professors and a few of the newspapers has by now been fully exposed and nobody outside the particular clique put much faith in their statements. It is said that from 90 to 96 per cent of the American population is on the side of the Allies, Mr. Mason quotes an instance of how the Americans take an almost personal interest in the success of the Britons.

An American shared a cabin with an Englishman on one of the great liners a few weeks ago. While the Englishman slept the sleep of the phlegmatic, the American was up in the Marconi room at six in the morning asking for news. One morning,—it was the day after the Hela was sunk,—he ran down into the cabin, and, waking up his companion, cried, "We've sunk another cruiser."

INDENTURE OF LABOUR FOR COLONIES.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS URGES ABOLITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writing to "New India," says that the present year has seen two most notable advances, viz., the Assam indenture system was practically brought to an end in July last, while in June the South African Government abolished the £3 tax in Natal and by so doing dealt a death blow at the indenture of Indians in that country.

Mr. Andrews quotes the words of Dr. Booth of Cape Town who was once a medical officer in a sugar plantation and had more than twenty years' experience of the indenture system, who told him that whatever regulations might be made a bad planter could always evade them and the system of indenture then became legalised slavery, nothing more or less. In the article Mr. Andrews urges for the abolition of the whole system as far as India is concerned, saying: "We must not bear in India any longer this degradation and disgrace of being one of the last countries in the world that still allows its citizens to be exploited and legalises that exploitation."

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 10.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned a narrow guage line of railway from Shimoga to Sagar at a capital cost of Rs. 28 lakhs, towards which the State will contribute 18 lakhs, and the District Board are now offering 10 lakhs for the public subscription in the form of debentures redeemable in 30 years bearing interest at 4 per cent. The railway secretary is preparing a detailed project for the sanction of the Railway Board.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

Mr. D. G. Dani, Executive Engineer, is posted to railway on return from the Mysore Durbar.

Mr. A. Watson, District Traffic Superintendent and Mr. C. N. Parker, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Manager and District Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from 22nd October.

Mr. Mansoor Ali Khan, Traffic Inspector, as appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Official and Personal.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Mr. F. O. Oertal, Superintending Engineer of the United Provinces will shortly be transferred to Assam in the same capacity.

Dr. E. K. Fournier, D. Albe F. R. S., who has been appointed University Lecturer of Physics of the Punjab University this season, arrived at Lahore on Monday.

Mr. W. N. Harvey, recently appointed to the Indian Agricultural Service, has been posted to the United Provinces.

TURKEY'S PREPARATIONS.

PROTECTION OF THE DARDANELLES.

DEFECTIVE ORGANISATION IN THE ARMY.

Now that Turkey has been drawn into the war, it is interesting to read of everything as to her state of military preparation. The German programme to convert Turkey into a new base of operations against the allied Powers has been successfully carried out and the Ottoman Empire has thus become for all practical purposes a Teutonic Satrapy, where the Germans may conveniently find a military outpost, should the struggle be a prolonged one. Turkey has thus been coerced by a handful of pro-German intriguers into the situation much against the wishes of the vast majority of her people.

It was a well-known fact that, after the experiences of the Balkan War both the army and navy of Turkey were being thoroughly organised and officered by Germans who boasted that over 750,000 men could be mobilised, thus creating a convincing thesis for the ambitious Young Turks, in whose ears the German military propogandists have been dinning the advent of a new Pan-Islamic Power of which they hold themselves the pioneers. The Armenian frontier was fortified, while the triangle of Thrace, notably on the Black Sea front was strongly garrisoned by Turkish troops from all parts of the Empire. She was made to provide for eventualities in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, where batteries of the latest model were mounted at strategic points and practically all along the Black Sea coasts and only lately long trenches were in the course of construction from the heights of Kaish Daga to Anadol Kaval.

THE UNPROTECTED COAST LINE.

Considering her geographical situation, Turkey with her immense coastline unprotected, is vulnerable specially from a naval standpoint and may fall "an easy prey to a naval power disposing of transports within easy reach of the capital," whatever defensive strength the celebrated Narrows that "have guarded the sea gates of Der Sadet from the days of Mahomed II," may be reputed to possess.

Commenting on the gradual development of the defensive works of the Dardanelles, the Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

"At various periods during the last century the defence works of both channels have been brought up to date, notably at the Dardanelles. There, in 1892, General Brialmont drew up plans for the permanent fortification of the narrow pass between Kilia Bahr and Kaleh-Sultanieh by means of batteries both along the water's edge and on the heights commanding Cape Hellas, with a chain of earthworks to dispute a land attack in the rear. Besides this, torpedo tubes were to be posted, and submarine mines floated in a chain across the strait. This plan was partly executed during the reign of Abdul Hamid, but did not receive completion until the Constitution, when the late Mahmoud Shefket Pasha took the matter in hand with characteristic energy."

NEW GUNS IN THE DARDANELLES.

Besides guarding the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles with new and heavy pieces of ordnance, the Liman Mission have thoroughly arranged the smooth working of the artillery placed in masked positions, and mining operations have been in progress since September 28, when the Dardanelles was closed to traffic, presumably for the fear that the British Naval Mission might secure the plans of the new field of mines. It is alleged that these guns and ammunitions have been consistently smuggled through from Germany and this did not go quite undetected. Since the closing of the Dardanelles two of the famous 42 c.m. Krupp mortars and sundry formidable pieces are believed to have been installed. During the last week of September the British Ambassador made strong representations to The Porte regarding the systematic concentration of Turkish forces estimated at 25,000 with over 6,000 Bedouin auxiliaries at and around Gaza within striking distance of El Arish.

THE FLEET.

The Bosphorus ports have not altogether been neglected. The Turkish war party are solely dependent on the German warships for effective control of these ports as was apparent from the recent manoeuvres in the sea of Marmora, where, with a German flotilla, most of the newly-posted units of the Turkish cruiser squadron and torpedo boats have been undergoing training. As to how far the remainder of the Turkish Fleet, consisting of seven obsolete ironclads, a flotilla of ten gunboats, and a score of torpedo boats, unless some of the German warships come to their help, will form a substantial nucleus of strength, the recent operations in the East have left no doubt in our minds. As to their gunnery it is said:—

"Gunnery is not their strong point. Indeed, the Messoudieh's work at Rhodosto against the Bulgarian positions was a record of bad shots. Of 100 rounds fired over the port, only one took effect. It lifted a suburban cow-house fifty yards and left the cow unscathed."

DEFECTIVE ORGANISATION.

Despite the efforts of German officers, the organisation of the Turkish Army is still very defective. Commissariat arrangements are practically not existent in any systematic form, "troops being allowed to forage for themselves in the Constantinople district." Strangely enough the Greek-Ottoman Reservists are not given any guns or uniforms, the only distinguishing mark about them being a warrant certifying them to be "Silahsiz Asker" or "Soldiers without arms." Since the Balkans no longer afford recruiting grounds to Turkey, the material as her disposal is very poor, thousands of ill-clad, miserable Anatolian peasants being actually dragged from the fields to go through a course of training and a term of service, after which they are sent on to the outskirts of the Empire in Thrace or Armenia.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DISASTER IN POLAND.

TURKEY'S SUICIDE.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL.

A Reuter's London message states that there is little doubt now that the Austro-German line has been broken, one section retiring on Cracow and the other on Poland.

The "Morning Post" says that in addition to cutting the strategic double line of railway north-west of Kalisz, other Russian cavalry is twenty-six miles from Cracow, thus threatening both German flanks. The German retreat in Poland is said to be so frantic, that most of their horses have been killed.

The Kaiser is much chagrined by the Russian victories.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has received a telegram from Earl Kitchener congratulating him on the brilliant termination of the second stage of Russian operations. Earl Kitchener added:—"We are convinced that the joint efforts of the Allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

In the western theatre the Allies' progress has been maintained.

The Guildhall Banqust was a brilliant function, which on this occasion assumed an essentially military aspect, representatives of the Allies being specially toasted.

Earl Kitchener replying for the Army made a deeply impressive speech. After referring to the good work of the London Scottish and the Indian Troops he paid a warm tribute to the Allies, expressing admiration for General Joffre and the Grand Duke Nicholas.

His Lordship in commenting upon the nation's enormous resources in men and material and the wonderful spirit displayed by the men, stated there were a million and a quarter men in training in Great Britain, all eagerly awaiting the call to take their place in the field.

Mr. Asquith in his speech referred to the participation of the Turks in the war and said that the Turkish Empire had committed suicide and dug with its own hands' its own grave.

CASUALTY LIST.

INDIAN TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The following is the fifth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant Abbot Connaught Rangers.

Lieut.-Col. Swanston, D.S.O. 34th Poona Horse.

Lieut. Reid, 1st-2nd (K.E.O.) Gurkha Rifles.

Major Ross, Major Becher, Captain Barton, Lieut. Innes, 2nd Lt. Wroth, Subadar-Major Mansing Bohra, Subadar Tekbahadur Guruden, Subadar Chetsing Thapa and Subadar Gopalsing Rawat, 2nd (K.E.O.) Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Tirindhog Limbu, 2nd 8th Gurkha Rifles.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Major Logan, Supply and Transport Corps.

WOUNDED.

Revd. Macneall, Seaforth Highlanders.

Captain Underhill Faithom and 2nd Lt. Hewitt, Connaught Rangers.

Risaldar Hamir Singh and Jemadar Balwant Singh, 34th Poona Horse.

Subadar Madansing Pawar, 2nd-39th Garwhal Rifles.

Jemadar Babas Sing, 57th Wilde's Rifles.

Jemadar Rabel Sing, 38th Vaughan's Rifles.

Subadar Abdul Ali, Jemadar Khan Bahadur and Jemadar Hira Singh, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Captain McClevrty, 1st-2nd (K. E. O.) Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Kharasing Rana and Jemadar Tirthsing Rung, 2nd (K. E. O.) Gurkha Rifles.

Sub-Asst., Surgeon Iswari Dutt, Subordinate Medical Department.

MISSING.

Captain Hunt 19th Lancers.

Jemadar Khan Mahamad, 57 Wilde's Rifles.

Subadar Gajbir Rana, 2nd (K. E. O.) Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Jaichand Thakur I.O.M., 2nd-8th Gurkha Rifles.

FRANTIC RETREAT OF THE GERMANS.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LINE BROKEN.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LINE BROKEN.

RUSSIANS THREATEN BOTH FLANKS.

KAISER GREATLY CHAGRINED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

There seems little doubt now that the Austro-German line has been broken. One section is retiring on Cracow, the other on Posen.

The "Morning Post" says that in addition to cutting the strategic double line of railway north-west of Kalisz, other Russian cavalry is twenty-six miles from Cracow, thus threatening both German flanks. The German retreat in Poland is so frantic that most of their horses have been killed.

ANOTHER AUSTRO-GERMAN "WIPE-OUT."

KAISER MUCH CHAGRINED.

ROME, Nov. 9.

The Austrians and Germans concentrated twenty thousand cavalry of which half are now lost or have been partly wiped out by an overwhelming number of Cossacks and partly routed and pursued.

The Kaiser is much chagrined by the Russian victories.

The Russians have discovered in the Kalisz district cavalry formerly operating in Belgium.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

HOPEFUL CONVICTIONS OF THE ALLIES

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has received a telegram from Earl Kitchener congratulating him on the brilliant termination of the second stage of Russian operations.

Earl Kitchener asked the Grand Duke to convey to the Russian Army a message from Field-Marshal French, the British Army and himself, expressing their admiration of Russian valour.

Earl Kitchener added:—"We are convinced that the joint efforts of the Allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says:—The Austrian retreat in Galicia is such as to indicate less a general defeat than a general obedience of orders to withdraw. The Austrians will retire to a strong fortified position resting on Cracow in the south and Kalisch in the north. If a successful resistance is maintained here Germany will be free to throw a greater part of the armies which invaded Poland back to the western front.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Petrograd interprets the statement by the Grand Duke Nicholas that the Russian victory permits the troops to turn to other tasks; that Russia thinks the western Allies might now take their turn at smashing Germany while Russia devotes her main attention towards a settlement of the eastern question.

SHIPS IN THE SCHELDT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Ships having appeared in the Scheldt by night the Burgomaster of Flushing proclaims that all craft except mail boats run the risk of being fired on by the Dutch forts.

THE WESTERN FRONT

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 9. 6-0 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—

The Germans renewed the offensive against Dixmude and south-east of Ypres. Their attacks were everywhere repulsed. We had made progress by the end of the day along the entire front from Dixmude to Lys.

Nevertheless our advance is slow owing to the offensive which the enemy is now assuming and the enemy's effectively organised defences. Fog has rendered operations difficult especially between the Lys and the Oise.

Our progress in the centre has been maintained. There have been small engagements in the Argonne and Verdun regions.

There is nothing to report in Lorraine.

The enemy have made fresh attacks against Col-de-Sainte-Marie, suffering distinct defeat.

NO NOTABLE CHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1-55 a.m.

An official communiqué issued in Paris last evening says:—There has been no notable modification in the situation in consequence of the difficulties caused by a dense fog in operations of some magnitude.

In the north the day has been a good one. We have maintained our positions between the river Lys and Langemarck and have made appreciable progress between Langemarck and Dixmude.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT YPRES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" says the news of the British success at Ypres is amply confirmed and writes:—We have been able to move our guns to more advanced positions. News regarding the position from the Belgium coastline to Ypres, is equally favourable, south of Lille particularly. Between Lille and Arras the situation is still obscure. There has been stubborn fighting along this line for a month without apparent advantage to either side.

BOOM IN RECRUITING.

SUBTANTIAL INCREASES IN ALLOWANCES TO WIDOWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The War Office has been reproached on its failure to stimulate recruiting by means of parades, but the appearance of the Colonial troops in the Lord Mayor's Show had an immediate effect.

A fresh boom in recruiting started yesterday and another deterrent has been removed by the announcement of substantial increases in the allowances to the widows and children of soldiers and sailors killed in war or dying within seven years. The minimum allowance for a family of five is £1 weekly.

NAVAL ACTION OFF CHILI.

NO TRACE OF WRECKAGE FOUND.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 9.

The search vessels have returned. They have found no trace of wreckage. The bodies must have drifted to sea. Two ships are still searching however.

GERMAN WIRELESS BASES IN AMERICA

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

The "Times" correspondent at Washington mentions the current belief that the Germans have secret wireless bases in the United States which are sending to cruisers secret messages in commercial terms. The wilder parts of the States of Maine and Washington are indicated.

SON-IN-LAW OF MARQUIS OF CREWE KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Captain the Hon. Arthur O'Neill, Member of Parliament, and son-in-law of the Marquis of Crewe, has been killed in action.

JEDDAH SEA ROUTE.

TURKS DESTROY BEACONS.

RUSSIAN PORT BOMBARDED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A message to Lloyds says that the Turks have destroyed all beacons in the neighbourhood of Jeddah.

CRUISER BOMBARDS RUSSIAN SEAPORT.

DRIVEN OFF BY GUN AND RIFLE FIRE

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A cruiser of the Breslau type bombarded Poti in the Caucasus. Russian troops drove the cruiser off with gun and rifle fire.

Poti, a seaport of Russian Caucasus at the Rion's mouth on the east shore of the Black Sea, 200 miles by rail west of Tiflis.

A BULGARIAN DENIAL.

NO TURCO-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT EXISTS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

M. Madjaroff, the Bulgarian Minister in Petrograd, interviewed by the "Temps" representative denied the existence of a Turco-Bulgarian agreement, particularly regarding the passage of Ottoman troops through Thrace.

KAISER DISILLUSIONED.

MOSLEMS' UNIVERSAL LOYALTY TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The movement of goodwill and loyalty of Moslems in Algeria towards France is growing daily in fervour. Moslems in Tangier consider the interests of Islam are not involved.

The "Novoye Vremya" referring to the Aga Khan's manifesto says, it must have disenchanted the diplomacy of Berlin. Moslems have forestalled the Kaiser's criminal designs. Thousands of Indian, African and Russian Moslems are fighting the Germans. Caucasian Moslems have formed an entire mounted division. Volunteers and communities in Russian Moslem centres are co-operating by their deeds with the other peoples of the Russian Empire.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

MILITARY DONATIONS BY EMIRS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Emirs of Northern Nigeria have made a donation of 38,000 sterling towards the military expenditure of Northern Nigeria.

Nigeria has been a British protectorate in West Equatorial Africa since 1900, and includes all the territory administered till that date by the Royal Niger Company and the Niger Coast Protectorate. It includes the whole of the lower basin of the Niger and nearly the whole of its great tributary the Benue. The area is from 400,000 to 500,000 square miles, with a population estimated at from thirty to forty millions.

SURRENDER OF TSINGTAO.

CITY TRANSFERRED TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The terms of the surrender of Tsingtao have been signed and the city transferred to the Japanese.

EARL KITCHNER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Earl Kitchener has telegraphed to the Japanese Minister of War his warmest congratulations on the capture of Tsingtao.

He says the British Army is proud to have been associated with their gallant Japanese comrades in this enterprise.

GUILDHALL BANQUET.

ASSUMED A MILITARY ASPECT

MR. ASQUITH ON TURKS' FOLLY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Lord Mayor's Show, including the great military pageant, was London's opportunity of acclaiming the soldiers and sailors. Crowds gave a rapturous welcome to the Canadians, Newfoundlanders and New Zealanders, and cheered the London Scottish till they were hoarse. The marines who fought at Antwerp also received a tumultuous reception.

LATER.

The Guildhall banquet to-night, like to-day's pageant with the Dominion troops, assumed essentially a military aspect. There was a brilliant gathering of representatives of the Allies who were specially toasted. Besides honoured guests from France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Servia and Montenegro and the ambassadors of neutral powers, there was the usual splendid gathering of members of the Cabinet and former Cabinet ministers and representatives of every section of the community.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener responding to the toast of the Army said:—

Soldiers in the field will deeply appreciate this toast. Every officer returning from the front says that the men are doing splendidly.

Lord Kitchener referred to the good work of the London Scottish and the Indian troops and paid a very warm tribute to our gallant Allies, especially expressing admiration for General Joffre and the Grand Duke Nicholas. He affirmed:—

The Empire is now fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact. It is only from a clear conception of the vast importance of the issue at stake that can come the great national and moral impulse, without which Government, War Ministers, and even armies and navies can do little. We have enormous advantages in our resources, men and material, and our wonderful spirit which has never understood the meaning of defeat. All these are great assets.

Those assets must be used judiciously and effectively. I have no complaint whatever to make against the response to my appeals for men. The progress in military training has been most remarkable and the country may well be proud of her recruits. But we want more men and still more men till the enemy has been crushed. Our losses in the trenches have been severe, but they will act as an incentive to British manhood.

BRITISH ARMY EULOGISED.

Lord Kitchener expressed a heartfelt eulogy on the British army. Sir John French and his generals had displayed military qualities of the highest order and the same level of courage and efficiency had been maintained throughout all ranks. The enemy must also reckon with the forces of the great Dominions, the vanguard of which we had already welcomed in very fine bodies of men. Besides these there were training in Great Britain over a million and a quarter of men who were eagerly awaiting the call to take their place in the field and sustain the credit of our army which had never stood higher than to-day.

INDIANS' MARTIAL SPIRIT.

Lord Kitchener added:—

Our regulars in France have now been joined by Indians who have gone to the field with the utmost enthusiasm and are showing by their courage and devotion the martial spirit with which they are imbued. Under the direction of General Joffre, who is not only a great military leader but a great man, we may confidently rely on the ultimate success of the Allies in the west.

The Russian armies under the Grand Duke Nicholas have achieved victories of the utmost value and strategical importance in the general campaign. To Japan, whose sailors and soldiers have victoriously displayed their gallantry and fine mili-

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

LOANS TO STOCK-BROKERS.

WELL UNDER 100 MILLIONS.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS FOR LANCASHIRE.

POSITION OF GERMAN BANKS

The Stock-Exchange is still closed, and not likely to be opened for some time. The statement of loans, with and without margin, held by members of the London and Provincial Exchanges, shows that the entire total is well under one hundred millions, which is regarded as eminently satisfactory.

The prospects of the Lancashire cotton industry are gloomy, and it is feared that it will not be long before the mills throughout the country are idle.

The entire control of the affairs of the German and Austrian Banks in London has been placed in the hands of Sir William Plender, the eminent accountant.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Business has been very quiet in Throgmorton Street and there is still no news as to when the Stock Exchange will be opened. Personally I do not think that the opening, rather foolishly desired by some unthinking members, will be for a long time yet. In the meanwhile the Committee have been busy and are collecting facts which begin to give us all some idea of how matters really stand. They have now received from the Provincial Exchanges statements indicating the number of loans, with and without margin, held by their members from banks and other institutions. The statement is distinctly satisfactory, and removes considerable anxiety from the minds of those who had been exaggerating to a ridiculous degree. The total of the whole provinces does not amount to £11,000,000. I think that I have pointed out in a previous letter that the total loans to the members of the London Stock Exchange amount to £82,000,000, so that the entire loans to Stock Brokers from banks and other money lenders outside the Stock Exchanges is well under £100,000,000, and all sorts of rumours continue to be circulated as to how the situation regarding these loans will be met. Previously I have mentioned reported schemes involving a guarantee on the part of the Government to the extent of fifty per cent. of the money outstanding. The latest rumour is that the Government will guarantee as much as seventy-five per cent. of the loans by the banks, provided the latter undertake to leave the loans outstanding until a certain time after the conclusion of the war.

It is interesting to note how such dealings as are taking place are distributed. Consols and other high class investments come in for a comparatively fair amount of attention, as also do Colonial and prior charge railway stocks. Foreign securities are neglected, and mining shares a stagnant market. But industrial shares are quite well attended to. A few days ago an auction was organised and caused much nervous anticipation among certain members. But they need not have worried, to use the cant phrase of the auction room; most of the stock was "bought in."

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

It is satisfactory to note that the amount of gold coin and bullion at the Bank of England has risen to the unprecedented sum of £59,285,390, despite the fact that during the past week as much as five and a half millions has been ear-marked for the Treasury Note Redemption Fund. The Bank's reserve now stands at £43,018,105 and the proportion to liabilities is £26.48. Had it not been for the five and a half millions earmarked for the purpose I have already mentioned, the proportion of reserve to liabilities would have been as high as 29.84 per cent. Now on the eve of war this proportion stood at 40.03 per cent., but it is not many years ago that the position of reserve to the liabilities now disclosed would have been regarded as normal and satisfactory. The Bank of England's reserve on the eve of war was nearly twenty-seven millions; after the declaration it fell to under ten

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LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

millions, or less than a quarter of what it now is.

LANCASHIRE PROSPECTS GLOOMY.

Reports from Lancashire regarding the cotton industry are gloomy. From the Liverpool Exchange comes the news of gloomy reports being received from Manchester, and they are afraid that it will not be long before mills throughout Lancashire will be idle. Heavy stocks of goods are being carried by foreign customers, and naturally these people do not care to add to their liabilities under present circumstances; this seems to be especially so in the case of Eastern customers. Importers are doing very slow business in cotton as a consequence. Fortunately only a moderate amount of cotton is on its way to Liverpool, and as this is being offered at moderate rates most of it is sold before arrival. I hear that the Board of Trade and the Government generally are getting seriously perturbed regarding the prospect of unemployment in Lancashire, and meetings have been held with employers to discuss the matter. But the difficulties are many and great.

COST OF WAR TO NON-COMBATANTS.

What the war is actually costing the combatant countries is not easy to say, but it is certainly more than those estimates of experts which I collected and disclosed in a letter during the early days of the campaign; if so mighty a conflict can be called a campaign. But the question also arises "What is the war going to cost neutral countries?" We have already got some idea of this. It appears that the Dutch Government will present to the Second Chamber of the States General a law increasing by 50,000,000 florins the initial credit of 50,000,000 florins granted by the law of August 3rd last for military expenditure. From Stockholm comes the news that the Swedish Government have issued an internal loan of 30,000,000 crowns at 5 per cent. at par, while the Danish Government have issued a loan of 55,000,000 Kr. at 4 per cent. All this brings vividly to mind how wide world is the interest in this terrible conflict.

GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

Sir William Plender, the eminent accountant, has been given entire control of the affairs of the German and Austrian banks in London. He evidently has a heavy task in hand, and has to use discretion in dealing with the thousands of appeals and queries that have already reached him. In the ordinary way, for example, it seems simple enough to form a decision where a transaction has been entered into with an alien enemy. The law says that if the bargain was done before the declaration of war, it is binding on both parties; if after the declaration of war it is not. As under the latter conditions it is a punishable offence, it stands to reason that the chances of any broker having entered into a bargain are negligible. But what about transactions just before the war? That the Germans had been playing an unscrupulous dumping game on our Stock Exchange is well known. That the Deutsche Bank and those who traded through it knew the intentions of Germany is certain. Thus we take the example of Mr. Brown, of London, who buys stock from the London Agency of a German Bank. The wily Teuton knows full well that the war is imminent and the quotation must fall heavily without apparent chance of rising again to the price at which he sold it. Under the circumstances, is Mr. Brown to be made to pay the German the full price at which the bargain was closed? I hope not.

Business men are asking that some statement will be made by Sir William Plender as to how much stock was sold on the eve of war in London by the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdener Bank and the Disconto-Gesellschaft. I mentioned the matter to a prominent stockbroker this afternoon. He laughed and said what will it avail? I am afraid that my financial friend is not over-imaginative. A mere statement may suggest little, but a statement side by side with one giving the figures of a month earlier, when war was presumably not an imminent question with Germany, might suggest volumes.

Some weeks ago I pointed to the difficulty in which many holders of American certificates, in the names of alien enemies are placed. This is one of the points on which Sir William Plender has just made a statement. In the case of enemy banks where the shares stand in the names of agencies of these banks, the dividends will be paid to the real owners, provided they are not alien enemies. In the case of Canadian or other Colonial companies all dividends payable in Germany or Austria would, of course, be withheld. In the case of American shares the presumption is that dividends would be sent to Germany or Austria, unless the real owner had taken steps to have the transfer made to their own name.

GERMAN BUSINESS METHODS.

Our German enemies have not much respect for the business interests of other nations, but there is a side to their occupation of Belgian cities, that shows that they are fully alive to this side of the war, where their own financial affairs are concerned. The rapidity with which they occupied Brussels and met a Commission of its Bank Directors, has a practical explanation. The Germans showed great anxiety to set the financial system in working order again, for they had a strong immediate interest in doing so. For years German financiers, together with those of France, Belgium and Great Britain engaged in electrical enterprise with Brussels as its capital to the extent of £200,000,000. It was due to the neutrality of Belgium that Brussels was chosen as the headquarters of electrical railway lighting and power corporations, with undertakings all over the world. The Prussian has a contempt for contracts and neutrality guarantees, he will loot and plunder, slaughter children and outrage women; but he has a keen sense of his own pocket.

ENORMOUS IRON TRADE.

Lately I have had a good deal to say about the enormous iron and steel industry that Germany has built up during the past ten years. During the week a friend favoured me with detailed figures of a most interesting character of the past three or four years. It will be seen that we are the German's greatest customer, and even these figures do not fully illustrate the great blow to this department of her trade that Germany has inflicted on herself by her quarrel with Great Britain. Thanks to her underhand methods, her bounties, and our own uncompromising free trade policy, Germany was quickly robbing us of our share of the industry. Why on earth she committed trade suicide by rushing into the present war is a mystery, or must seem one to level-headed business men. Of course, the German officials, with their usual cunning have not been too precise with details but the facts I have give a correct idea of the course of events. In 1880 the whole of Germany's exports of pig iron amounted to only 208,000 metric tons. In 1913 they were 871,000 metric tons, of which 53,000 metric tons came to the United Kingdom. So far as this branch of the industry is concerned the percentage to England is not striking. In 1900 the whole of Germany's exports in ingots, blooms and billets amounted to 33,000 metric tons. Last year the United Kingdom alone received 499,000 metric tons, which was probably more than ten times as much as that exported to any other country. The United Kingdom took nearly double as much sheets and plates last year as she did in 1912, the total being 139,000 metric tons. In girders and angle irons the 243,000 tons showed a rapid increase in our exports from Germany, but I am glad to say that in tram and other rails there was a marked falling off.

SILVER MARKET.

There is scarcely any business doing in the silver market over here. A week ago the price of the metal fell to 23 3/8d. per oz. and at that quotation it remained neglected for four days. On Tuesday there was dealing at 23½d. per oz. but as I write the price has again relapsed. It is at least satisfactory to note signs of returning animation, to-day orders for trade purposes having made their appearance, while there was some enquiry on account of the Indian bazars. There is very little demand for manufacture, and the Far East has not enquired, while no shipments have been made to Hong Kong from San Francisco.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

ASSURANCES TO GOVERNMENT.

A press note issued by the Bombay Government states that resolutions expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey have been received from—

(1) Mahomedans of Kalyan, Thana District, (2) Mahomedans of Ahmedabad, (3) Members of the Anjuman, Ahmedabad, (4) Mahomedans of Bugalkot, (5) Islamia Council of Kathiawar, Junagadh, (6) Mahomedans of Broach District, (7) Bohra community of Surat, (8) Khan Saheb Saidumian Fejumian, Kairaj, (9) Mahomedans of Poona, (10) Mahomedans of Sangamner, Ahmednagar District, (11) His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur, (12) Mahomedans of East Khandesh District, (13) Mahomedans of Akalkot.

At a large public meeting held at Jaora on the 6th instant, Major His Highness Nawab Sir Mohamed Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., explained in the course of a long and instructive speech the justice of the British cause in the present European war, and deeply regretted the participation of Turkey in the war against the Allies. His Highness advised his subjects to be thoroughly loyal to the British Throne under whose benign rule they have been enjoying peace and prosperity.

A mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Bijapur was held in the Assar Mahal, the sacred relic-house, to hear His Excellency the Viceroy's communique regarding the causes leading to outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Great Britain. An Urdu translation of the communique was read out and explained by Mr. Kabraji, Collector of Bijapur, after which loyal speeches were made.

A resolution was unanimously passed urging the Sultan even yet to refrain from participation in the war and declaring the unalterable devotion of the Mahomedans to the British Government.

At a meeting of the Mahomedan community of Bhiwandi and Nizampur held on the 8th instant resolutions were adopted expressing the deep-rooted loyalty and sincere devotion of the Mahomedans of the meeting to the British Crown and assuring the Government that the participation of Turkey in the present war does not and cannot affect their loyalty. The meeting also expressed its great and deep gratitude for the assurance given to the Mahomedans as to the immunity of the holy places of Islam from attack or molestation and similar assurances from the Allies.

At a meeting of the Mahomedan community of Chalisgaon, East Khandesh, held in the Urdu School of Chalisgaon on the 5th instant resolutions were adopted assuring their loyalty to the British Throne, regreting the aggressive attitude of Turkey towards Great Britain and perfectly disapproving of the wicked policy adopted by Turkey.

The meeting also expressed the Indian Mahomedans' gratefulness to the British Government for its promise of not molesting their holy places in Arabia.

TURKISH SUBJECTS IN CALCUTTA

NAMES AND ADDRESSES RECORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

In obedience to an order passed by the Commissioner of Police, a large number of Arabs and Jews reported to be Turkish subjects appeared yesterday morning at Lal Bazar police, office where their names and addresses were recorded.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. 1804—D1

GUILDHALL BANQUET.

(Continued from page 7.)

tary qualities side by side with our men, I wish to testify the admiration, respect and gratitude of their comrades in the British Army.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith replied for the King and Queen and Ministers. He was received with an ovation.

He said:—

Never has any Government in our history more needed the whole-hearted confidence and unselfish co-operation of the community without any distinction of party or class, and never has that confidence been more ungrudgingly expressed and that co-operation more generously offered.

Mr. Asquith continued that the present was the seventh year in succession that he had responded for His Majesty's Ministers at the Guildhall. During that time not only our own country but the whole world outside, had experienced many strange vicissitudes. It was not inappropriate to recall the European situation. It had presented new features, startling and arresting, the significance of which it had been left to time to unfold.

The first was the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Advantage was then taken by Austria with the connivance of another Power to ride rough-shod over the weaker nationalities and set aside the public law of Europe. That was the first, though not the most important, of the causes which had led to the present war.

THE YOUNG TURKS.

The other change in the European situation was the sudden emergence in the Ottoman Empire of the Young Turk Party. They had brought about a bloodless revolution; they had deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid; they had established we all believed, freedom and constitutional government in the Ottoman Empire. Never were hopes so sanguinely entertained, doomed to a more bitter and more complete disappointment, and after six years we are reluctantly compelled to admit that the Young Turk has reproduced the vices, without either the vigour or versatility of the old regime. When the war began we made it clear in conjunction with our Allies to the Turkish Government that if they remained neutral their Empire should not suffer in integrity or authority. The Turkish statesmen, vacillating in council from day to day, allowed their true interests to be undermined by German threats, by German ships and by German gold. They were tempted to, one futile outrage after another.

DEATH-KNELL OF OTTOMAN DOMINIONS

The lawless bombardment of Russian open ports and the equally lawless incursion into Egyptian territory continued until the Allies after observing unexampled patience in the face of veiled menaces and impudent equivocations, were compelled to yield to the logic of facts and recognise the Turk as an open enemy. It is not the Turkish people, it is the Ottoman Government that has drawn the sword and I do not hesitate to predict that that Government will perish by the sword. It is they and not we who have rung the death-knell of the Ottoman Dominions, not only in Europe but in Asia. With this disappearance of Turkey there will disappear as I hope and believe, the blight which for generations past has withered some of the fairest regions. We have no quarrel with the Mussalman subjects of the Sultan. Our Sovereign claims among his most loyal subjects millions of men of the Moslem faith and nothing is further from our thoughts than to encourage a crusade against their creed and their Holy Places. We are prepared to defend them should need arise against all invaders and to maintain them inviolate, but the Turkish Empire has committed suicide and dug with its own hands its own grave.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

Turning to the financial and economical questions Mr. Asquith explained the measures taken by the Government to deal with the abnormal situation at the beginning of the war. He thought that the results were very satisfactory. Foreign exchanges were working in the case of most countries quite satisfactorily. The Gold Reserves of the Bank of England which were forty millions sterling on July 22nd and which had fallen by August 7th to twenty-seven millions, now stood at the unprecedented figure of sixty-nine and a half millions. (Cheers.)

He said the Central Gold Reserve after three months' war amounted to eighty millions, almost exactly twice the amount at which it stood at the beginning of the crisis. He pointed out that the bank-rate, after fluctuating, now was about at the level at which it stood at this time last year. The food-prices had been kept to a fairly normal level and though trade had been curtailed in some directions, unemployment had been rather below than above the average.

In this connection, Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the co-operation of the City financiers in relieving the situation and announced that His Majesty in recognition of their action had conferred a peerage on Mr. Walter Cunliffe, the Governor of the Bank of England.

A LONG STRUGGLE.

The Prime Minister told his hearers that they should not be unduly moved by the conflicting fortunes of the campaign, which was going to be a long struggle.

There is certainly nothing in the warfare of these hundred days to damp our hope, depress our confidence or impair our resolve. Our enemies have tried in turn three separate objectives, namely, Paris, Warsaw and Calais. From each in turn they have retired, baulked and frustrated by the invincible steadfastness of the Allies. But this is not enough. We shall not sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in a full measure more than all that she has sacrificed (cheers), until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities in Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation and until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed. (Prolonged Cheers.)

That is a great task, worthy of a great nation. It means that for its accomplishment, every man among us, old or young, rich or poor, busy or leisured, learned or simple, should give what he has and do what he can. (Prolonged cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, in proposing the toast of the Allies, said that Japan had given a good omen to the Allies in taking Tsingtao from those who had flouted her. He expressed boundless admiration for the triumphal progress and remorseless speed of Russia. Never would those days be forgotten when England and France were fighting side by side against the common enemy of civilisation. (Great cheering.) Mr. Balfour praised the wonderful courage of Serbia and Belgium.

The French Ambassador responding to the toast of the Allies emphasised, that when history sought the responsibility for so much bloodshed, those burnings and those methodical massacres, the responsibility would not rest with the Allies. Barbarism raised by dogma, taught by professors, and reinforced by science was new to all times. The Allies believed in eternal justice and awaited its decree with unshakeable confidence.

MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill said that eighty miles away the world's greatest battle was raging and here they sat in that old Hall as usual. That was due to the Navy. (Loud cheers.) The Navy was naturally impatient to strike a direct blow, but they must be patient. Their time would come. The conditions were curious and novel. We were securing all seas and transporting forces, thus offering a target incomparably greater than the enemy. He emphasised the economic pressure of the naval blockade which would ultimately spell the doom of Germany. In spite of its losses, the British Navy was stronger to-day than at the outbreak of the war, particularly in its most important branches.

LATER.

Scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm were witnessed at the Guildhall to-night.

A storm of cheers was given for the Allied Ambassadors and a magnificent ovation to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill and Lord Kitchener, who was in khaki uniform.

CONTENTED WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

COMFORTABLE AND WELL TREATED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Indians in the New Forest are taking their wounds philosophically. Everything has been done for their comfort in hotels which have been converted into hospitals. The furniture has been removed from lounges which have been given up to those convalescent. Public rooms have been converted into wards, in which the Indian doctors and their assistants are very busy.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT BASE IN SCOTLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

A reward is offered in Scotland for the discovery of a secret German aircraft base reported to exist there.

THE TERRITORIALS.

BUSY SCENES AT THE DOCKS.

SOLDIERS "FASHIONED AND MADE."

A representative of this journal spent the morning yesterday with the Territorials at the Docks, and records his impressions in the following article.

If the Alexandra Dock had not been opened in the early part of this year, the task of the military authorities in sending away large numbers of troops since the war began would have been attended with the greatest difficulty; while it would have been next to impossible to accomplish the feat that was performed yesterday—to receive seven transports packed with troops, disembark the men and the guns, and send a large number of them away to up-country stations by trains which left the dock-side at regular intervals between 5-30 p.m. and midnight on the day of their arrival. The work was carried through with the utmost despatch, and the military, port and railway authorities are to be congratulated on their achievement, as are also the officers and men of the Territorials themselves, who disembarked and entrained for all the world like professional soldiers.

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

It was a busy and animated scene in the dock at about 11 o'clock in the morning. Hours earlier the transports, which had been kept in the stream during the night, began to move, and by eleven all were safely docked. The ships on which were those of the Territorials who were to be the first to leave for the mofussil were berthed first, and the men landed, and thereafter they were kept busy getting off their stores and kit, and piling it early to be put on the train when the order should be given. The trains were all ready in or about the dock sidings, and later in the day were brought in as required, loaded up with men, clothing and stores, and whisked away.

The Territorials worked hard under a sun whose rays were stronger perhaps than any they had ever before experienced. Stripped to shirt and trousers, their heads protected by regulation army topees, they performed the tasks assigned to them with the greatest cheerfulness and good-will, although the heat must have been very trying to them. There was a body of artillery there with guns which had to be brought to the train, and they made of their heavy task a game—as is the custom of the British "Tommy" all the world over.

REAL SOLDIERS.

Walking about among the men and chatting to them and their officers, one found it hard to realise that they were not real professional soldiers, and that three months ago they were following their ordinary vocations in civilian life. Their short time in barracks at Home seems to have been sufficiently long for them to acquire all the characteristics of the British soldier. Smart in appearance, of fine physique, upstanding, and frank and free in their method of expressing themselves, they impressed one as real good fighting men, soldiers not in embryo, but "fashioned and made," and ready and able to do any task which may be assigned to them. It was particularly noticeable that a large number of the men wore ribbons indicating that they had served in the South African war.

Amongst the men are representatives of most of the branches of industry. There are clerks, workmen of all trades, agricultural labourers, and so on; while the officers are composed mainly of professional and business men, who have made of volunteering a hobby, and thus, when the time came, were able, ready and willing to answer their country's call, and from "playing at soldiering," as it once used to be the fashion in England to term volunteering, to turn themselves into soldiers in stern reality. Amongst the officers to whom I spoke were elderly men who have been volunteers for years in their leisure time, and solicitors, architects, heads of large businesses, doctors, and, in one or two cases at least, journalists in their working hours. Their story was, in every case, the same. They were glad to have the opportunity of seeing India, very glad indeed, but ———. They knew there was no enemy to India to fight, and they all wanted to see fighting. For this reason, they would have been better pleased had they gone to France or Belgium and to be doing their "bit," as one stalwart young man put it, in the trenches.

AN OFFICER'S VIEWS.

A senior officer, who in England is more accustomed to wear the top-hat and frock coat of respectability than breeches and leggings, was rather hopeful that, providing always—as he would write in his briefs—the war lasts long enough, they would be actually sent to the front. They were told when detailed for duty in India, he said, that when Kitchener's new army is trained and ready for service some of the new regiments would probably be sent to India to relieve them, and they would be sent to the front. Every officer and every man in our division," he said, asks nothing better than to have a "go" at the Germans.

Asked if he did not find it hot, this officer, who was wearing a thick serge uniform, breeches and legings admitted that it was "a bit warm," but said they had been prepared to find it still hotter. "We shall be all right when we get up-country," he said, "and if the place we are going to is hot, we shall no doubt be provided with lighter and more suitable clothing." Several of the men said the same thing. In their own homely phrase, they had been warned that India was "a hot shop," and were not surprised to find themselves perspiring freely,—but few Europeans in India would care to wear the thick clothes that they had on.

SHORE LEAVE.

The rank and file of the Territorials were not allowed what sailors call shore leave, but the officers, and a number of sergeants were, and they thoroughly appreciated the chance of seeing something of the city. Many of the officers' wives have come to Bombay and will proceed with their husbands to their respective stations, and they were to be seen at the hotels at tiffin time, glad to be ashore after a long month at sea. About one hundred lunched at the Taj alone.

There was, of course, the initial language difficulty, but this did not cause the officers much trouble. Some of them had quite evidently put in a little time on the way out studying Hindustani, and were able to tell the gharry-wallah were to go; while others were accompanied by members of the military staff, and were quite all right.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

A party of sergeants were in quite different case. Seeing them get into a tramcar, I followed, and was privileged to be able to help them out of a difficulty. When the conductor came for the fares, one of them, who had evidently been appointed paymaster-in-chief, proferred a two-shilling piece in payment for six tickets. The conductor looked at it, and said "nay sahib, nay ja aga." Of course the sergeant did not know what the conductor was talking about, and a deadlock was so imminent. I suggested that they should let me get their tickets, but their sturdy independence would not allow a total stranger to pay out money for them. Another deadlock was averted by my saying that I would change the two-shilling piece into Indian money, and after some argument they agreed to me changing a shilling. I handed over twelve annas, they paid their fares, and everybody was happy; I most of all in the possession of a souvenir of an interesting incident in connection with the arrival of the possession of a souvenir of an interesting

BOMBAY CONTINGENT AT COLABA.

The regiment which is to be stationed in Bombay disembarked yesterday evening, and were marched from the docks to the barracks at Colaba. They looked very smart and soldierly as they marched along with rifles on their shoulders, keeping perfect time and step. The bugle band played them down to the top of Wodehouse Road, where the band of the Hampshire Regiment (Regulars) was waiting, and played them the rest of the march.

The men are members of the 7th Hampshire Regiment, and are mostly drawn from Southampton and thereabouts.

THE TERRIERS' MAILS.

It is a month since the Territorials left England, and during that time they had had little or no news from Home, and no letters. Recognising how anxious the men would be to get their letters and papers, Mr. D. J. Murtrie, the Presidency Postmaster, performed a kindly and considerate act, and made special arrangements to have the mails delivered without any delay. About 50 bags of letters, newspapers and parcels had accumulated, so that it was no light task, but it was carried out expeditiously.

The London G. P. O. had waived all claims to re-direction charges in respect of parcels re-directed to India, and the Collector of Bombay Customs duty. Mr. Murtrie, had deputed two of his Inspectors to effect special delivery of the Home Mail, and through the courtesy of Captain Daldy, the Marine Superintendent, P. & O. Company, a launch was obtained.

The following vessels were visited by the Inspectors:—

Assaye, Braemer Castle, Dunluce Castle, Ultonia, Kenilworth Castle, Crowder Castle, Alnwick Castle.

As the launch approached each vessel with bags full of letters and parcels, the Inspectors were lustily cheered and on their boarding the vessels there was a still warmer reception and the joy of the citizen-soldiers at receiving their Home Mail immediately on arrival was great. The fore thought of Mr. Murtrie was greatly appreciated.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER'S EXPERENCES.

The following letter has been received in Bombay from a Bombay Volunteer in British East Africa:—

My dear———I have just returned from night picket and as I heard that the p is going I am writing in haste. I dare say you received my letter of the 4th, so I will continue from that time, we left—on the evening of the 4th on board the s. s.—and after a very tedious voyage reached the coast opposite—at 2 p.m. on the 5th, but we did not land till 4 a.m. on the 6th as the tide was not favourable. When we reached the camp at—we were given a tinshed to stop in; we have a few tents now; that same evening our Lieut. Privates Walker, and Fox and M. Fox and I set out with the maxim to a position about two miles south-east of—and we had two companies of the Jind Imperial troops as supports. We had a bit of an alarm at 10 o'clock but nothing really happened till the next morning. At 8 a.m. the German machine gun opened operations, but I did not return the fire till 2 p.m. when there was a general advance on our position, the enemy opening fire from 900 yards, and as it was in grass 8 feet long we could only see smoke, for they were using black powder. After about 200 rounds from our maxim we have seen nothing of the Germans to this day. On the opposite side of the camp at about the same time the enemy made a fearful attack and were finally repulsed after wounding four of the K. A. R. officers and about ten men. From information received and bodies found it is estimated that the Germans lost about fifty dead and their Standard as well. We are cooling our heels at present hoping to advance at any time.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The die is cast! There is no doubt about it now that we are in for a period of fuller skirts, and not only fuller, but flounced to boot. Some of the best examples of the latter variety carry as many as nine flounces, placed one above the other; but when this is the case the narrow silhouette is still maintained by all the flounces being as flat as pressing can make them, and put on very scantily. The three-decker, however, remains a prime favourite, and when "well built" is a fashion becoming to a slight figure. When we read of skirts three and four yards round the hem I am afraid we sigh for the graceful outline that the narrow skirt undoubtedly gave to us; but use is everything, and presently we shall be wondering how in the world we managed to walk abroad—and enjoy ourselves!—in a "jupon" that at its widest part only measured a yard and a-half!

A LOVELY FROCK.

Shown in our illustration we have a very delightful example of a between-seasons frock. It is made with a long tunic and a deep swathed belt. Fine navy serge is suggested for its building; and the vest and collar may be of white French pique. A red tulle bow forms a pretty finishing-touch to the collar. Black panne would be a very suitable material for the hip-band; or striped Roman silk would look well. The dainty hat which accompanies this very smart frock is of the ubiquitous black velvet, and the only trimming used consists of two black aigrettes.

AN ELEGANT BLOUSE.

The dainty blouse shown here is all crêpe-de-chine, of which the blouse part is coloured and the collar and vest are white. Even the buttons can be moulds covered with crêpe-de-chine; although this detail may be enamelled if preferred. The neck bow is of black panne. It will be noted that the waistcoat part of the blouse comes very low down on the hips; and that the sleeves are set in with a row of machine-stitching at the shoulder, and are finished at the wrists with prettily-rounded cuffs.

A NEW VEIL.

Our artist has been pleased to show us in the accompanying sketch the latest thing in veils. It is black, and is bordered by wreaths of black shiny silk foliage having quite an iridescent sheen. In the centre of the wreath is a cluster of silk and tinsel roses in dull gold, pink, blue, and eau-de-nil. This trimming should correspond with that on the smart little black velvet hat, the mount on which is of closely-packed black feather. This also carries the charming sheen which seems to be the note of all up-to-date millinery.

Note.—In buying a veil be careful to choose one made of all-silk. Those with any cotton in their manufacture are shabby as soon as they are worn.

"A PRACTICAL TEST OF SINCERITY."

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S HINT TO PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The following letter from Sir William Wedderburn was published in the "New Statesman" of October 10:—

Lord Curzon, speaking at Glasgow of India's attitude towards the British Empire, said that "there had never been anything in history to compare with this demonstration of Indian devotion." This was well said. Further, with less delicacy of preception, he declared that the British Empire "stood for justice, uprightness, good government, mercy and truth." The bestowal of this certificate of merit had better have been left to others. But, claiming to stand for justice, we have at the present moment the opportunity of showing that this claim is not mere idle boasting.

There is now sitting a Royal Commission on the Indian public service. Lord Islington is the chairman; copious evidence has been taken in India as to the qualifications of Indians and Europeans respectively; and the Commissioners are considering their report. The first, and most important, point is to determine the principles upon which appointments in the civil departments should be filled; and with regard to this point I would submit the two following propositions: First, that prima facie Indians have a claim to all appointments in the service of their own country, and that outsiders should not be appointed except on good cause shown; second, that in the interest of the Indian taxpayer all salaries should be fixed at ordinary market rates, and that fancy salaries should not be paid to foreigners so long as, at market rates, qualified Indians are available for the duties.

This is a matter which Indians will regard as a practical test of British sincerity; and it is hoped that, in determining the principles on which they will act, the Commissioners will show that the British Empire stands for justice, uprightness, and good government.

THE WAR OF MATERIAL.

"WE MUST KEEP PACE WITH ESSEN NOW"

Mr. H. G. Wells contributes the following article to the "Daily Chronicle" in which he maintains that the supreme need of the moment is not so much more recruits as more and better machines of war, better trained and equipped men, by which England would be able to crush the superior weaponed army of the enemy.

This is a war not only of men but of things. Things also go to war. The men do splendid deeds, but it is the things that make their deeds possible, and we shall misunderstand this struggle completely and much that lies before us in this struggle if we let ourselves suppose that it needs only a response on the part of men to the recruiting appeals. The more freely our manhood offers itself, the greater the need of gear. The hoardings, the taxi-cabs, the post-office, the newspapers, clamour, "Your King and Country Need You" to every able-bodied man. Much more is that true of every warm blanket, every overcoat, every flannel shirt, every stout pair of boots or socks, every service revolver, and every pound note in our pockets. Much more, for the recruits offer themselves so abundantly and generously that the War Office is overpowered by them. But the gear has to be made and got together and bought, and it has to be paid for. I doubt if people have begun to reckon on the strain of that, or how much they may serve the country by enlisting their property and their possessions. In a little while it may be necessary to supplement that popular picture of Lord Kitchener pointing right out of the picture at the spectator and saying You! with another of him pointing to the guilty shirking pocket and saying That!

SUCCESSES OF GEAR.

For let there be no mistake about the opening stages of this war. All the initial successes of Germany in this war were successes of gear. It is no good pretending that France was fully prepared for an instant counter-stroke. If any evidence is needed to dispel the legend of a plot against Germany in this war, it lies in that unpreparedness. France was short of all sorts of material, boots, uniforms, equipment; she was unable to put great numbers of available men into the field for some weeks; it is only now that her full resources of life and courage are getting armed into the fighting line. By sheer good luck the Creusot-Schneider people were in a position to hand over to her nearly 40 batteries that had been ordered by Italy. In artillery, transport, every sort of supplies, Germany was overwhelmingly at an advantage, and the great march that came so near to Paris was far more a triumph of boots and tyres than men.

And Germany was at the outset also enormously superior in the number of her flying machines. The Allies were not only unready, but, so far as air scouting goes, blind. In a previous article I pointed this out, I expressed my conviction that nevertheless the German made an inferior aviator to the Englishman or the Frenchman, and that ultimately these latter would "bully the German out of the sky." This is already happening. The day after the publication of that article came the first news of the British aviators from Sir John French, confirming my very obvious remarks about the need for a larger supply of these most essential weapons and my congratulations upon the recent energy of our aviation wing that had replaced the snubs and lassitudes of the past.

THE SUPREME URGENCY.

Somebody's toes were trodden on in that latter comment, and a paragraph has since crackled like rifle fire through the Press and the technical papers, declaring that the report of Sir John French had completely disposed of my "hysterics." I am not ashamed to sound a high note in a thing so urgent. I would rather crack voice and reputation than see this matter neglected now, and it will be most lamentable if the brilliant performance of the men we have and the reassurance of interested "experts" produces a foolish national complacency in this matter, when the need for more machines, better machines, the training of more men and constant inventiveness is a thing of supreme urgency.

Gear, too, it is that stands in the way of Italy seizing her crowning opportunity of complete national reunion. If in the final settlement of this war Italy finds herself in possession of neither Trieste, Pola, Fiume nor Vallona, it will be due not so much to the lamentable ill-health and indecision of the Marquis di San Giuliano, as to the fact that she is short of boots and guns—terribly short. For that reason it is chiefly that we see no Italian uniforms fighting side by side with the French, and that the dream of Latin brotherhood, that blood brotherhood this war might cement beyond all undoing, still remains a dream.

In this war of material it is Germany and Russia only that seem to have been fully equipped for a struggle of the magnitude of the present war. Russia had her surprise and learnt her lesson when the Kaiser donned his "shining armour" on behalf of Austria. Now the Russian armour gleams even brighter than the German; it is astonishingly new and complete. We on our part were prepared to the last button indeed most admirably for the Expeditionary Force and the Indian Army, and we have very creditable stores in hand; but now the task before us is not only to keep up our equipment to the level of our recruiting, ment the lesser productive power of our present and potential Allies. Our part at sea and in the field is only one side of our national duty. I dare not write about our British manhood at war except that I am proud to be English. But we have to justify our claim to be the factory of the world, also, and to put flannel shirts by the million, rugs, wraps, waterproofs, boots, straps, rifles, guns, ammunition, into the battle line. That is not perhaps so glorious a task, but it is equally essential to victory.

THE VITAL TARGET.

No doubt the Germans on their side are pouring out supplies from ten thousand busy workshops. But with our uninvaded country we shall beat them at that. And also they are making all sorts of guns and queer war engines at those evil works at Essen. Happily, that quality of docility and obedience in which the German excels carries with it a lack of the quick inventiveness that distinguishes both the French and the unofficial English intelligence. Yet I can feel in my bones a tremendous industry, a tremendous straining of that uninspired, systematic German ingenuity going on there. They are certainly constructing Zeppelins, larger Zeppelins and improved Zeppelins. But Zeppelins are a Teutonic illusion; there will be no trouble to aviators with bombs or with light guns firing explosive shells. But also they will try to make bigger and bigger guns, and I suspect they will build up their guns on vast pedrail wheels to go over soft ground and so convert them into a kind of land ironclad. They are also probably turning all the Rhine banks from Bonn to Wesel in to a diabolical network of trap and obstacle Incidentally, they are using up no end of stuff.

But we have to reckon with this German passion for preparation. We have to keep pace with Essen, and as soon as possible we have to get at Essen and smash up Essen for ever. Westphalia, and not Berlin, is the vital target in this western war. In a war of material—that is to say, in a western European war—it is at this centre of manufacture, and not the centre of government, that a hostile army must strike.

MORE INSTANCES OF GERMAN TREACHERY.

An officer in the Northamptonshire Regiment writes under date October 8 to his mother, who has permitted the "Morning Post" to give the following extracts:

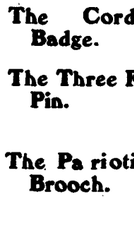
"I don't think I have a scrap of news to tell you at all, except that I'm ever so fit and well and managing to dodge these German bits of lead successfully so far, thank God, though it's wicked to see all one's friends and pals wiped out alongside you in a minute. However, I never think of these things and trust in God to pull me through. I'm no longer galloper to the colonel, as we haven't enough officers to spare. I think I told you I'm now commanding good old——Company, who were delighted to get me back when poor——was killed. Everything is very quiet here now. We've been here since September 14 and are entrenched up to our necks, as are the Germans too. In some places along the line here they are within 100 yards of us, and one can hear them talking quite plainly in their trenches, though we can't see one another. We occasionally have at one another just to pass the time.

"They are the biggest swines and curs ever created and play every dirty trick under the sun, their favourite being the white flag, with Maxim guns concealed behind their ranks, and then when they get close they all drop down and open away on the sides and let us have it like hell. But we're getting used to their tricks now, and no more of that game.

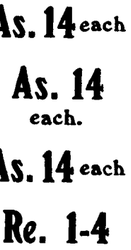
"The weather is fine now, which is great, as it was ever so wet before; but it gets a bit chilly in the evenings"

PATRIOTIC BADGES.

HUGE SELECTION OF PINS, BROOCHES AND BADGES.



BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH WORKPEOPLE



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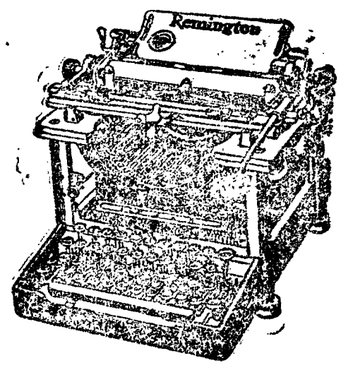

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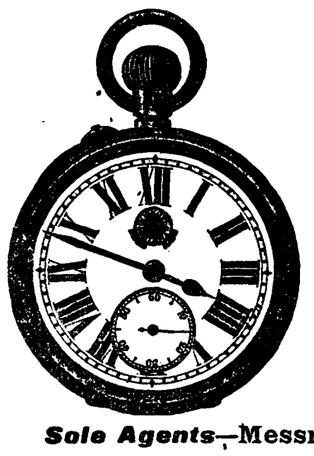

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